"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Cassini from Russia at Washington has been appointed to succeed the Russian representative, M. de Staal, at London. Destructive storms occurred in England and Italy yesterday. The death of Carl Zeller, the musical composer, is announced from Berlin.

Page 1.

Ten marines in the barracks at Key West have yellow fever. The naval base has been transferred to Norfolk. Physicians say there is no danger of an epidemic.

Public and private preparations are making on a grand scale to welcome the return of Admiral Sampson's squadron. Additional citizens' committees have been appointed to arrange the details of the celebration. Mayor Van Wyck issued a proclamation calling for a general holiday, and this call will be largely observed. Indications are that the dispay of bunting and patriotism will surpass anything in the city's history.

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Thomas A. Edison telegraphed THE NEW YORK TIMES his intention of giving all his workmen a holiday on Saturday.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company announced the raising of the cable censorship.

Mayor Van Wyck issued a proclamation calling for a general suspension of business on Saturday and a fitting celebration of the arrival of Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The big department stores have already taken on a holiday appearance in honor of the squadron's return. Patriotic decorations are profuse. The portraits of navy and army leaders are everywhere displayed.

The transports Seneca and Comanche arrived at Montauk with regulars from Santiago. Gen. Wheeler returned to the camp and will take command to-day. The well men on the Grand Duchess were landed at the "suspect" pier, and the Rough Riders were released from the detention camp.

Page 3.

It has been found impossible as yet to make any large food shipments to Cuban ports.

The International Brotherhood League has opened a station in Harlem for the relief of war sufferers.

Page 5.

Domineer, Lennep, Swamp Angel, St. Clair, Maximo Gomez, and Harry Crawford won the races at the Aqueduct track yesterday.

Carl Fleming of Chicago is searching this city for his wife and two small children, who missed their European steamer, then wandered away from their lodgings.

Joseph Choate of New York yesterday addressed the American Bar Association, now in annual session at Saratoga, on "The Trial by Jury." He defended the system, and gave an elaborate statement of its value to the people. Its faults, he said, were few, and no practical substitute for it had yet been suggested.

Page 7.

The handbook of the Republican Congressional Committee will be ready to be placed in the hands of the printer Monday, and will contain a strong indorsement of President McKinley's conduct of the war.

John O'Toole, disregarding the owner's warning, threw a stone at a dog that barked at him last night in Fifth Street, Jersey City. A bullet fired from a house struck his head. He is likely to die. John Damatto and his wife were arrested.

Page 9.

To a call for proposals for a new water supply for Jersey City only one bidder, P. H. Flynn of Brooklyn, responded.

Developments regarding the detention of Swiss laces and embroideries showed a serious conflict to be imminent between the Collector of the Port and the Appraiser's office.

Page 10.

Local yachtsmen who returned from Montreal criticised the action of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in pitting a catamaran against the Challenger.

Page 12.

A bicycle policeman made a flying leap from his wheel and caught a runaway horse in Fifth Avenue.

Controller Coler refused to accept a further payment from the successful bidders for the new issue of city bonds.

Secretary Lane of the East River Bridge Commission reported to the Commissioners that more money would be needed soon.

Policeman Martin H. White of Brooklyn aroused eleven persons and guided them from a burning building at 159 Myrtle Avenue.

The Central Stamping Company, known as the "Tinware Trust," made an assignment. The liabilities are about $300,000 and nominal assets $500,000.

The sale of a controlling interest in the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to a syndicate led by H. B. Hollins & Co. was ratified by the stockholders.

Emile Dallet, a French artist, dropped dead in Fifth Avenue. A friend predicted he would die in a week, seven days before, and the prophecy was fulfilled.

William Fullerton, the lawyer, was held on a charge of having kept money belonging to Mrs. Agatha Allen of Plainfield, N. J., which was given him for investment.

The $1,000 offered for information as to John Pettit's whereabouts has been claimed by a man who says the real estate operator is resting in a city near Chicago.

The detectives who have been working on the Reynolds murder case profess that Dr. Kennedy cannot escape, although Lawyer Friend, counsel of the accused man, says the evidence so far is of the flimsiest character, and that in his opinion Kennedy will never be tried.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain and a fall in temperature have occurred from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except stationary temperature in the lake regions and in the Middle and South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain region and the Missouri Valley.

Showers may be expected in the Atlantic States, followed by fair in the Upper Ohio Valley and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall on the North and South Atlantic Coasts, will rise in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	70	75
6 A. M.	64	70	75
9 A. M.	70	73	79
12 M.	70	79	82
3 P. M.	77	82	86
6 P. M.	71	76	82
9 P. M.	68	75	79
12 P. M.	68	75	77

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¾
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] and the minimum 70 [illegible]

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Dewey Does Not Report Whether the Entire Group of Islands Are Ours or Not.

POLICY NOT YET FORMED

Rear Admiral Dewey May Become Admiral in Recognition of His Work —No Official Report of Casualties at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Rear Admiral Dewey is again a prime favorite, and everybody is talking of the probability of his early advancement to the position of Admiral in recognition of his superb services to his country in the Philippine campaign. Attention is directed here by a great many persons to the modest wording of the Admiral's dispatches, in which he first mentions the land forces and never once asserts that he did anything except send the news.

But he gets the prime credit just the same. Great interest is manifested at the Navy and State Departments to learn whether certain dispatches from Hongkong setting forth that the entire Philippine group was surrendered with Manila are true. The condition is so important that it is almost incredible that Admiral Dewey or Gen. Merritt did not refer to it. If it be true, the capture before the news of the peace was received will be regarded as just as valid as if it had been made on May 1, when the Cavite fort and the Spanish fleet were overcome.

The possible capture of the archipelago stimulates the already increasing desire that the Philippines shall be retained when the treaty of peace is signed. It is argued that the President in the terms of the peace protocol has not cast aside the chance of retaining the Philippines.

The neglect to demand indemnity, which Spain is in no condition to pay, was not necessarily an abandonment of all right of claim to be reimbursed for the expenses of the war. Another possibility that occurs to the Department of State and to the President is that before the news of the peace could have reached Dewey and Merritt, the vessels to the other islands may have gone too far to be recalled, and have by this time secured the submission of the leading towns in the Philippines. If this is found to be the case, it will make more difficult the turning back any part of the archipelago to Spain.

The news from Japan is that the withdrawal from the Philippines by the United States will assuredly provoke an international controversy about the possession of the islands. Japan is as intensely interested in the retention of control by the United States as is Great Britain, and both are openly averse to any controversy that shall give Germany any excuse for breaking in to seize one of the Philippines.

Secretary Alger said to-day that he had heard nothing of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time, the Secretary did not depreciate the accuracy of the press advices stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect. Pending more definite information, the attitude of officials is to assume that our authority covers Manila City, Manila Bay and harbor, and also such other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces.

The latter phrase is elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine Islands that may have been brought under our authority by the recent surrender. The instructions sent to Gen. Merritt have in view the expansion of our possessions beyond the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that this Government is in possession of Manila, and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted "within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces."

The Cabinet meeting to-morrow is expected to deal with the many detailed questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico which have arisen since the peace protocol was signed.

MERRITT REPORTS THE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt reporting the fall of Manila and giving the details of the demand for surrender and incidents preliminary to the final capture of the city. The dispatch, which had been eagerly awaited, was immediately communicated to President McKinley. It is as follows:

Manila, Aug. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

On the 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined me in a forty-eight-hour notification to the Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from the city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating the Spanish were without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town. On the 9th inst. we sent a joint note inviting attention to the suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth the hopeless condition of the Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded surrender, as due to every consideration of humanity. Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defense declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult Government if time was granted necessary for communication, via Hongkong. Joint note in reply declining. On the 13th I joined with the navy in an attack, with the following result: After about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade, on right, and Greene's, on left, under Anderson, we made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known—about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent; co-operation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on the walled city, upon which the flag of truce was shown, and then the town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city, San Miguel. All important centres protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

MERRITT.

AUGUSTIN LEAVES FOR SPAIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong, dated Aug. 18, and evidently official, says: "The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral von Diedrichs after the fall of the city, will return there to-day.

"Gen. Augustin and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral von Diedrichs, at the request of Gen. Augustin, having [illegible] Gen. Augustin has left Hongkong, en route for Spain."

OUR POLICY AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department to-day made public the order sent to Gen. Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the City of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.

Major Gen. Merritt, Manila, Philippines:

The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States, in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay, and Harbor, must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The officials of the department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgent forces in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press, together with the demand of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, has indicated a temper on the part of the insurgent leaders which is not satisfactory. The text of the President's order cannot be misunderstood, and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila, and the city, bay, and harbor will be held as an American possession. The possibility of an attack on the city by the insurgent forces has been considered, but, with the bay in possession of Admiral Dewey for three months and 10,000 American troops near the city, it is not believed that the rebels will be very formidable against the forces of Gen. Merritt.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says: "Little importance is attached to the Chauvinism prevailing in the United States with regard to the Philippines. It is believed that the mixed commission will have full liberty of action to consider all aspects of the question, which will assume a grave international character if the United States should pretend to exercise a dominating rôle in the control of the Spanish Pacific archipelago."

PHILIPPINE TRADE REVIVES.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Manila says the American troops now occupy every position formerly held by the Spaniards, of whom 6,000 are prisoners. Not a single shot was fired at the fleet.

A dispatch also says that Admiral Dewey picked up the end of the severed cable on Friday, but that the line is not yet in working order. Merchantmen are leaving Hongkong daily for Manila. A great rush of trade is expected.

THE PHILIPPINES TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The terms of the capitulation of Manila as agreed upon Saturday between Gen. Jaudenes and Gen. Merritt include the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States.

"An American naval officer, who arrived from Manila on the Zafiro tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila. The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards had a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate River and walked up the beach as though going to luncheon, meeting practically no opposition.

"I learn that when Gen. Merritt went ashore, after the capitulation of Manila, he experienced some difficulty in finding Gen. Jaudenes, who was ultimately found in a church among crowds of women and children."

BEFORE MANILA'S FALL.

Foreign Consuls Were Assembled to Discuss with General Augustin the Ultimatum of the Americans.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.—A belated dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 8, explains that Governor General Augustin had not "quite abdicated," and says: "The Governor General only declined to be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him help; he retained his position, but practically washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid dispatch construes this as insubordination, and the Gazette will now publish an order to supersede him.

"It is rumored that confidential instructions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration, and possibly, assistance in securing a favorable termination.

"A telegram arrived Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed immediately to extremities, whereupon Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey issued an ultimatum allowing forty-eight hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made any attack. The Governor replied immediately, thanking the American commanders for their humane sentiments, but saying they were useless, because he was surrounded by rebels, and had no place of refuge for the great number of sick and wounded and women and children.

"The Governor thereupon convened the Consuls, begging them to use their influence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the removal of the refugees, and suggesting the use of the American troopships, but he was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 natives.

"The British Consul made a powerful appeal to the Governor to surrender, glorifying the heroism hitherto shown by the Spanish, but demonstrating the hopelessness of further resistance. The other Consuls indorsed his appeal, with the exception of the German Consul, who said that as a military officer he should hesitate to assert that the Spaniards had done enough yet.

"To-day the Consuls will visit Admiral Dewey to convey the Governor's request, but it is probable the reply will be too late. It ought to have been made long ago.

"The rebels made a final effort to capture the city on Tuesday, but failed. The Americans are preparing to act to avoid trouble in entering the town. There has been slight fighting for four days, and it is reported that twenty Americans were killed and sixty wounded. This fighting is purely preliminary. In consequence of the American ultimatum the Governor ordered the artillery to cease shelling the enemy's trenches, and he suspended an officer at Malate for disobeying his orders. There is still a little firing at night.

"A Spanish commercial deputation to-day waited upon the Governor and begged him [illegible] would be utterly ruined. The civil members of the Council of War favor a surrender, but military members do not dare to indorse such a request.

"Officers tell me they realize the futility of resisting the Americans, who, with their superior guns, can keep at long range and kill everybody, without loss to themselves, with probably a dozen shells.

"The British Consul promptly arranged for four launches, under a white flag, to remove British subjects and also one launch for the Chinese. Swarms of Spanish and native half-caste women and children are begging to be provided with means of escape.

"It is believed that the American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches owing to the fact that thousands of persons have taken refuge in them. The ex-Governor is trying to secure passage on a German warship."

SPAIN'S [illegible] FOR MANILA.

The Spaniards [illegible] Will Not Profit by the [illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The [illegible] correspondent of The Standard says:

"Spain and her Continental [illegible] hope that the United States [illegible] induced not to take advantage of the conquest of Manila, but will be satisfied with coaling stations, trading privileges, [illegible] Should the retention of Manila be insisted on the United States may meet more trouble even than Japan did in securing the results of her victory over China, and at the hands of the same powers."

INSURGENTS IN SOUTH LUZON.

They Are Up in Arms Against Repeated Spanish Outrages.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Singapore correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Taglatuan, Pilar, and Ponsol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spanish also burned Pilar and massacred 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albay with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarines Province.

"A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the Spanish officials to the district between Cebu and Iligan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the Island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents the latter indignantly refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control."

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—A special to The Examiner from Manila, Aug. 14, gives the following names of some of those killed during the fighting which preceded the occupation of that city:

DINSMORE, JOHN, First California.
HOWELL, SAMUEL, Fourteenth Regulars.
LEWIS, WILLIAM, Nebraska regiment.
McCANN, ROBERT, Fourteenth Regulars.
O'NEIL, EDWARD, First California.
PATTERSON, ARCHIE, Thirteenth Minnesota.
THOLEN, AUGUST, Twenty-third Regulars.

Among the seriously wounded are:

Capts. O. SEEBACH and T. BJORNSTAD of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

Capt. RICHTER of the First California; wounded in the first attack on Manila; died on Aug. 4.

CHARLES WINFIELD of the Third Regulars; died on the 2d.

GEORGE PERKINS of California; died on the 7th of pneumonia.

WILLIAM ROBINSON of the Hospital Corps; died of typhoid.

Sillman Was Known Here.

Robert H. Sillman of the Astor Battery who was killed at Manila on Aug. 13, was the assistant superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. He resigned that position to take the rank of Sergeant in the battery. He had been a Colonel in the Michigan National Guard. Dr. Fisher of the hospital had a long letter from Sillman only a few days ago. It was dated from Honolulu. It is said the dead soldier had a mother in Brooklyn. Her address is not known at the hospital.

Russia and the Philippines.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on incontestable authority that Russia has opened pour parler with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

COMMENT ON MANILA'S FALL.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The development of the Philippines question will be watched here with the keenest interest. Circumstances appear to point to the retention of the islands by America. The fact that Senator Davis, who is a public advocate of complete annexation, and Secretary of State Day, a supporter of the Hawaiian policy, are appointed Commissioners, is regarded as indicating that President McKinley favors their retention.

"It is acknowledged that President McKinley has hitherto manifested exceptional diplomatic tact in his treatment both of the Spanish Government and of public opinion in the United States. He conducted the negotiations with such foresight and consideration that the Madrid Cabinet has been able gradually to accustom the population to the inevitable sacrifices imposed by the outcome of the war.

"For this reason the mere fact that absolute cession of the Philippines was not expressly stated in the protocol must by no means be regarded as excluding that possibility, or at least some approximation to the growing demands of the American people. The prospect of a partition of China is likely to confirm this tendency of American opinion.

"The United States are deeply interested from a commercial and industrial standpoint in the future of East Asia. They have the most favorable geographical situation of all the great manufacturing countries competing there, and it is argued that such an enterprising energetic people will not willingly forego the present opportunity of securing a footing in those seas which will enable them to establish large mercantile emporiums similar to those already possessed by the English on the mainland, and which other States are about to found. This consideration is expected to have weight in the final decision of the Philippine question.

"There is a suspicion here that the meeting of the Peace Commission in Paris was intentionally delayed to enable the preparation and formation of public opinion in

Continued on Page 2.

RESTORING ORDER IN CUBA

Important Tasks Are to be Performed by the Military Commission.

LEADERS TO BE CONSULTED

To Look Into Conditions of Society and to Test Feeling as to the Temporary Introduction of United States Officials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gens. Butler and Wade, with Admiral Sampson, the Military Commissioners for Cuba, will be required to meet in Havana before Sept. 12, according to the terms of the protocol of Aug. 12, to arrange for the time and manner of the evacuation of the island. As it has been agreed that Gen. Blanco and his troops may take away with them the arms and the guns in the fortifications, the arrangements to be effected will be largely such as the United States Government may feel obliged to [illegible] the means of preserving order where the withdrawal of Spanish forces [illegible] lead to riot and pillage.

There is still hope among members of the Administration that by the time the Spanish control is about to be withdrawn there will be a large body of Cubans, not all insurgents, that will be ready to give the soldiers of the United States something like the welcome that has been extended to them in Puerto Rico, thus simplifying the task of the United States in changing rule for the inhabitants.

The Commissioners expect to give attention to much more important matters than the mere indication of ports at which Blanco and his men shall embark. They will look into the conditions of society in Cuba, test the feelings of the people in the cities as to the introduction of United States officers to take temporary charge of some of the functions of government, and upon their investigation and report will depend greatly the succeeding movements of the United States.

To Confer with Cuban Leaders.

A very early attempt will be made to secure conferences with Gens. Gomez, Garcia, President Masso, and other leading Cubans, to assure them that the policy marked out in the order of President McKinley to Gen. Lawton must be adhered to in justice to the whole people of Cuba. Admiral Sampson has already met Gen. Garcia, and with a little more tact than was manifested by Gen. Shafter it is expected that these leaders may be induced to take a calm view of the situation and accept the full responsibility for securing cordial Cuban co-operation on a plan intended to be just to all Cubans whether of native or Spanish birth in order that there shall be no interruption of the progress that is felt to be in store for Cuba when the island is once free from Spanish control. A comparison of information obtained will very likely be made by the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissions before any plan is determined upon. But it is expected that the main points will be clear to both commissions at an early stage in the inquiry that they will make.

The advice of conservative men in Cuba will be solicited, and, whereever possible, adopted, in order to make the transition from the old government to the new as free from irritating features as possible. There will be a thorough effort to get rid of the most notorious practices under Spanish rule at once, the belief being that Spanish and Cubans alike will gladly aid in abolishing the old squeezing processes that have been legitimatized, although they increased the wealth of the officers and kept the unofficial class miserably poor.

Will Not Disturb Commercial Interests

It does not appear that the Military Commission will be expected to look after commercial interests, except as they are involved in the maintenance of peace. The Treasury Department will provide the changes that are to be introduced in free Cuba, and they will favor the utmost activity on the part of every man who can produce something or contribute to its distribution to those countries of the world that may need Cuban products.

The Treasury will, of course, have to maintain revenue cutters about Cuba as long as any import tariff is maintained, and to do the work properly Secretary Gage may have to send five or six revenue cutters to Cuba and perhaps two or three to Puerto Rico. If so many vessels of the fleet are needed in the West Indies Congress will be obliged to increase the fleet above the present number—thirty-six. Hawaii must have one or two cutters, and if the Philippines are held there will be business for several others, and perhaps an increased number of revenue cutter officers. Whatever the plan may be for the pacification of Cuba, the President is sure the United States can prevail upon the people of both islands hitherto held by Spain to get along without bloodshed. Occasional outbreaks may not be avoided, but there is strong hope of maintaining substantial peace with the help of the former insurgents.

CUBANS MUST DISBAND.

Their Leaders Will Advise Them to Return Home and Engage in Peaceful Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States Government relative to the Cubans and what would be done with them. Mr. Palma was advised that the United States would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops, because there was no power in the Government to do so, even if there was an inclination.

He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes, and engage in peaceful pursuits. That the members of the Cuban Junta recognize that this is the only thing to do is seen in the fact that emissaries have already been dispatched to Cuba with a view of carrying out the desires of the United States Government.

These emissaries will try to persuade the Cuban leaders that resistance to United States authority would result only in further distress to Cuba.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at rate of $12 for round trip on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, good to return not earlier than Sept. 6 nor later than Sept. 13, except by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati between Sept. 5 and 9, when limit can be extended until Oct. 2.—Adv.

McCREARY FOR COMMISSIONER.

Ex-Governor of Kentucky Summoned to Washington to Talk Over Peace Problems.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There is a strong probability that ex-Gov. James B. McCreary of Kentucky will be the Democratic member of the Peace Commission. He was summoned to Washington, and arrived here to-day. He went direct to the White House, and was in consultation with the President for some time.

Ex-Gov. McCreary was a member of the House at the same time as President McKinley, and enjoys the latter's friendship. The fact that the President is having great trouble in finding a Democrat in active politics willing to serve is believed to be the reason an appointment is tendered ex-Gov. McCreary, who has retired.

Ex-Gov. McCreary has figured extensively in the politics of his State, and is a man of National reputation. He was Speaker of the House during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, and in 1875 was elected Governor of his State. Subsequently he was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congress. He declined renomination for the Fifty-fifth Congress.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

General Blanco Mentioned as One of the Cuban Members.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says that Gens. Blanco, Castellanos, and Leon and Admiral Manterola have been appointed Commissioners for Cuba and Gens. Macias and Ortega and Admiral Vallarino for Puerto Rico. It is probable, the correspondent says, that Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris commission. Señor Moret's candidature is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—At the Cabinet council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, explained the progress of the peace negotiations.

After the council Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, stated that Capt. Gen. Augustin was removed from the command at Manila on Aug. 5.

SPAIN'S PERIL AT HOME.

A Manifesto from Don Carlos Expected Soon—Uprisings Have Occurred Already in Valencia.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent says:

"A manifesto by Don Carlos is announced to appear shortly. The Spanish Ministers assert that the pretender will not be able to find enough money to run a revolution and will be forced to postpone the rising until next Spring. There are signs, however, that Don Carlos will not wait so long.

"Meanwhile the Spanish Government will increase its precautions to prevent any outbreak of Carlists. Though the censorship will prevent the publication of the fact, it cannot keep it secret that small armed bands are appearing and disappearing daily in various parts of Spain, showing a general state of fermentation born of impatience with the present condition of things. The work of fanatical Republicans and Carlists is helped by the general misery and by the prevailing irritation against the Government.

"Within the last few days a carabineer post near Sueza, in the Province of Valencia, has been attacked by a band of armed men, and the Corporal of carabineers and one civilian seriously wounded. It is stated that the carabineers had opposed the landing of arms during the night from a barge near Tarragona. The civil guard arrested four men who were carrying twelve old guns.

"The Castillon Band still continues its progress and has been largely increased in numbers during the last few days. From the beginning it was much larger than the authorities cared to avow, and it has now become important.

"In a field near Alganises, in the Province of Zamora, the bodies of a Corporal and two private carbineers, who had been murdered, probably by men smuggling arms from Portugal, were found yesterday, and close by another carbineer, who was almost dead. Their weapons had disappeared. These incidents, however, are only sporadic, and nothing like a general uprising is threatened yet a while."

YELLOW FEVER IN THE NAVY.

Ten Marines in the Barracks at Key West Suffering from the Malady.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 18.—With the exception of the gunboat Princeton and the monitor Miantonomoh, which have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, all the ships of the fleet have been ordered to Norfolk without delay, and many have already departed. The naval base has been transferred from Key West to Norfolk. The reason for this is the appearance of yellow fever here. There are now ten cases in the marine barracks, all the victims being marines. Forty persons in all are in the building, which is an old cigar factory, and a most rigid quarantine is being maintained.

At this writing only one of the cases is said to be serious. Whether there are any scattered cases throughout the town is not known, but this will be determined by a house-to-house inspection. The Marine Hospital and local physicians are confident that the disease will be confined to the barracks and that there is no danger of an epidemic.

The utmost precautions are being observed, however, and State Health Officer Porter, who arrived on the Mascotte to-day, at first refused to permit that steamer to leave the port on her return trip to Tampa. Later in the evening the Mascotte, which carries an immune crew, was allowed to sail, but without any passengers.

CUDAHY'S DEBTS ALL PAID.

Chicagoan Who Lost $1,500,000 in Lard Five Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—John Cudahy's creditors received $390,000 at the Corn Exchange Bank at 10 o'clock this morning, this amount being the final payment of the speculator's indebtedness of $1,500,000, which was created five years ago owing to the panic.

The failure of Cudahy, World's Fair year, will never be forgotten in Board of Trade circles, and it makes the average speculator shudder to speak of it to-day. Money was scarce. Cudahy was "long" a very heavy line of lard, and there was no loophole through which he could crawl. He went down in a heap, and with him several others fell. Some of these had been "tailing" on the deal, and suffered in consequence.

Since his failure Cudahy has traded almost wholly in the Chicago grain and provision pits, out of which he has pulled large winnings.

When in New York stay at the Plaza Hotel, facing Central Park and Plaza Square. Coolest in summer.—Adv.

COMING OF THE SQUADRON

Great Preparations Making to Welcome the Naval Champions to Their Own Again.

CITY GAY WITH DECORATIONS

More Committees Chosen to Arrange Details of the Celebration — President and Governor Invited— Will Be a General Holiday.

Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and the six vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron that are coming to this port are expected to arrive some time this afternoon. This is according to naval officers' reckoning, but there is a possibility that the squadron will not be here until late in the evening or, perhaps, to-morrow morning. If it arrives off Sandy Hook this afternoon it will be met by a flotilla of excursion craft and escorted up the bay to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. As the warships pass in at Sandy Hook the guns at Fort Hancock will belch out a salute. Thirteen guns will be fired that being the number required in saluting the highest officer in the squadron. At Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton more salutes will be fired, so that the arrival of the squadron will be well announced to the citizens of New York who are waiting to do honor to the returning sailors.

The officers and men on the warships are unaware of any reception preparing for them, and Rear Admiral Sampson will be informed by a message sent down in a dispatch boat as soon as he arrives. The tars will then have to bestir themselves in preparation for the parade, which is to take place to-morrow. If they have any doubt about what the public thinks of their exploits in Cuban waters they will be satisfied that New York and New Yorkers are well pleased after they have seen what is awaiting them.

Judging by the number of excursion steamers and tugs being engaged for to-morrow, the river will be crowded with all kinds of craft, loaded with sightseers, who will cheer the tars all the way along the route of the parade. A great many steamers and tugs were hired yesterday for private parties, and many not so engaged will take on all who want to go on the river and follow the warships up and down. The harbor police expect a busy day keeping the river clear for the warships. As yet they have framed no regulations, but they will probably do so to-day.

How the Warships Will Move.

The parade, if the warships arrive on time, is to start at 10 o'clock from the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The warships will steam slowly up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb, where a National salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. They will then make a wide circle and slowly steam back to the man-of-war anchorage. The excursion steamers, it is expected, will wait for the warships to pass by, and will then follow in their wake, making a long and picturesque procession. Every vessel will be gay with bunting, and it is expected that there will be more Stars and Stripes seen afloat in the harbor than were ever seen at one time before. As the vessels pass Castle William a salute will be fired. This salute will be equivalent to an announcement that the parade has started.

The Texas, which has been thoroughly overhauled at the navy yard, is ready to join in the parade, and will be seen at her proper place in the line. The cruiser St. Paul will also join the parade; so will the antique monitor Nahant, which has been anchored in the harbor since the war began. The vessels in line will be the New York, Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, St. Paul, and Nahant.

Gen. Gillespie, Commander of the Department of the East, was ordered yesterday to have the forts salute the vessels, and he, in turn, issued orders to the officers in command at the forts.

As the day is to be a general holiday in this vicinity, the river front will doubtless be crowded with sightseers. Every spot from which a view of the Hudson can be obtained will be occupied. There will be crowds on the Riverside Drive and in the park, where the regulations of the Park Department prohibiting walking on the grass will be suspended for the day. At the Battery there will be another large crowd, and on the piers and docks where admittance can be obtained there will be thousands to cheer the returning sailors.

Meeting of Citizens' Committee.

More than 100 members of the committee appointed by the Mayor to make arrangements for to-morrow's great celebration assembled yesterday noon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen at the City Hall. The Mayor presided, and before the committee proceeded with the work before them he addressed them in the following words:

> When it was ascertained that these heroes of war were about to return to American waters the City Government felt it was not only its duty, but also its pleasure, to call this committee together for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to let the civilized world know that in our veins flows the blood—the same blood—that caused these patriots, these conquering heroes, to be ready to face death itself.
>
> The time was so short that we thought there was no opportunity fittingly to show our esteem of our naval heroes, but we concluded that no time was too short for us to do our duty.
>
> The Mayor is delighted to see this large assemblage here that so promptly responded to the call to lend its aid in giving welcome to these people, and to render homage to these conquering heroes, who shall never be forgotten.
>
> It is the hope of the citizens of New York that we shall be able to extend to them a welcome that they will never forget, and that it will be impressed upon the civilized world that those who did not go to the front are willing to yield the palm of honor to those who were in the war. We want to give them such a welcome as will linger in their memory forever.
>
> To them and to them only is homage due. We who remained in the rear performing our ordinary duties, official and private, must not be slow to recognize the bravery of these heroes, not alone on this occasion, but always; not only in this land, but where they may go over the world.
>
> Now, gentlemen, it is your duty to nominate a Chairman of this committee.

The committee, on motion of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, elected the Mayor Chairman. Alfred M. Downes, private secretary to the Mayor, was elected Secretary of the committee, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald were made Vice Chairmen. Upon motion of President Murphy of the Board of Health, the Commanders of each Grand Army post in the city were also made Vice Chairmen.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements said it was evident that, in connection with the celebration, there would be a great deal of detail to be attended to. "Of course," he said, "it will be impossible for this entire committee to take charge of all arrangements, and therefore I move that a Committee of Arrangements of seventy-five be appointed." The motion was carried.

Peace Jubilee Planned.

Gen. Butterfield then offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to appoint a committee on plan and scope to arrange for a peace jubilee to celebrate the triumph of American arms and to render thanks, honor, and a triumphal ovation to the heroic soldiers and sailors of our country, at such future date as may be considered best, and can be arranged for; the committee to confer with the Mayor and report to a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Mayor, and that the Mayor also select a committee, with himself, to call upon the President of the United States and tender through him to the soldiers and sailors now returning to their homes from the seat of war the freedom of the City of New York, with a review to be held by the President upon such day as the National authorities may determine, so that the people of the whole country who are able to participate may have an opportunity of tendering to these brave and patriotic men a fitting welcome expression of the gratitude of the Nation.

"And to offer thanks to the Almighty," added the Mayor, as he put the resolution to vote.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy offered a resolution that the committee invite the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and the Governor of the State of New York to participate in the celebration and accept the hospitalities of the city. This motion was carried as a mater of course.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis offered a resolution thanking the Mayor for the promptness and energy with which he had acted in arranging for the reception.

"Such a motion," said the Mayor, "is unnecessary. The Mayor always does with promptness and energy whatever he thinks ought to be done."

The Mayor named the following as members of the "Committee of Seventy-five," which turned out to be a committee of Ninety-one:

Col. Daniel Appleton,
James Gordon Bennett,
Col. William L. Brown,
August Belmont,
Fred. W. Bowley,
William Berri,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
William C. Bryant,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,
Gen. Howard Carroll,
J. Sergeant Cram,
George C. Clausen,
John D. Crimmins,
Frederic A. Coudert,
Controller Bird S. Coler,
George Cromwell,
Richard Croker,
John F. Carroll,
Paul Dana,
R. E. H. Dorr,
A. B. De Freece,
Henry L. Einstein,
George Ehret,
Gen. Louis Fitzgerald,
Thomas L. Feitner,
Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower,
Ex-Mayor H. J. Grant,
Ex-Mayor T. F. Gilroy,
Hon. Andrew H. Green,
William H. Gelshenen,
Edward H. Grout,
President Randolph Guggenheimer,
E. L. Godkin,
Elbridge T. Gerry,
Herbert F. Gunnison,
Gen. Gillespie,
Blakely Hall,
Ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt,
Louis F. Hopper,
William R. Hearst,
Maurice F. Holahan,
Murat Halstead,
Gen. Horatio C. King,
John W. Keller,
George A. Kessler,
Edward Lauterbach,
Jefferson M. Levy,
Ex-Mayor Seth Low,
Cord Meyer,
Charles W. Morse,
William Meyer,
Jordan L. Mott,
Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton,
Roland M. Morgan,
St. Clair McKelway,
John A. McCall,
Andrew McLean,
Hugh McLaughlin,
William McAdoo,
William M. K. Olcott,
Adolph S. Ochs,
E. C. O'Brien,
Joseph Pulitzer,
Augustus W. Peters,
Thomas C. Platt,
Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Robert B. Roosevelt,
Herman Ridder,
John J. Scannell,
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,
Gen. Wager Swayne,
Nathan Straus,
Carl Schurz,
Ex-Mayor William L. Strong,
Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder,
Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren,
Judge Stephen D. Stevens,
John H. Starin,
Benjamin F. Tracy,
Col. William E. Van Wyck,
George H. Van Hoesen,
Gen. Cornelius Van Cott,
Gen. James M. Varnum,
Henry J. Wright,
John P. Windolph,
P. Hampton White,
Thomas F. Wood,
William C. Whitney,
Timothy L. Woodruff,
John Whalen,
Bernard J. York.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five was called for the afternoon, in the Common Council chamber. President Guggenheimer called this meeting to order, and Gen. Butterfield was chosen Chairman. President Holahan was elected Secretary. Gen. Butterfield, on taking the chair, said it would be necessary to appoint several sub-committees to make the detailed arrangements. He said the squadron was going to start from Tompkinsville at 9 o'clock, and Gen. Collis said he thought it might be well to postpone the start to 12 o'clock, so that the masses of people who are obliged to work on Saturday morning would be sure of seeing the parade. Some doubt arose as to the time set, and a committee, consisting of ex-Mayor Gilroy, Gen. Fitzgerald, and John W. Keller, was appointed to find out what time the naval authorities had set for the beginning of the parade.

Work of the Sub-Committees.

The suggestion to have the parade put off until afternoon came to nothing, as it was opposed by the Mayor. A committee of seven, headed by ex-Mayor Gilroy, was appointed to confer with the Mayor relative to the reception of distinguished guests. A committee of three—J. Sergeant Cram, William L. Brown, and Gen. Collis—was appointed to confer with the police authorities about arrangements for preserving order. A resolution was passed that owners and navigators of vessels in the harbor be requested to keep the course clear, and that the owners and lessees of piers be requested to throw them open to the public during the parade.

A special committee of ten was appointed to lay out the work to be done. The special committee will report to the committee of seventy-five at 10 o'clock this morning. This committee is composed of President Guggenheimer, William McAdoo, Gen. Fitzgerald, Gen. Collis, ex-Mayor Gilroy, J. Sergeant Cram, Andrew McLean, George C. Clausen, ex-Mayor Wurster, Herbert F. Gunnison, Gen. Butterfield, President Holahan, Jacob Hess, and Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen.

The special Committee of Ten met in the Council committee room. It was decided that the launch of the Police Department should accompany the police patrol and take the Mayor and the special Committee of Ten from the steamer Glen Island, which is to carry the big committee, to the flagship of the squadron. It was arranged to have 500 tickets printed, three for each member of the main committee. The committeemen will be furnished with badges. A suggestion to give a dinner to the returning men was dropped after Gen. Butterfield said he thought they would prefer to visit their families after leaving their ships. A special boat will be provided for the press. All the members of the big committee have been notified to be at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning to go aboard the Glen Island. Music will be provided for the boat.

A committee of three, President Peters, Gen. George Moore Smith, and Gen. Fitzgerald, was appointed to attend to the firing of salutes on Riverside Drive. Mr. McAdoo has wired Secretary Long asking that Admiral Sampson be detained at Tompkinsville for a time so that the Mayor's boat can come alongside his ship and the Mayor can make an address to the Admiral offering him the freedom of the city.

President and Governor Invited.

The Mayor sent the following telegrams:

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The City of New York will officially welcome the homecoming of the victorious American fleet, which is due in New York Harbor Saturday, Aug. 20. It is especially desired by the citizens and officials of New York that you be present on the occasion of this celebration, and I take great pleasure in inviting you to be the guest of the city on that day. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.
New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

The Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

You are cordially invited to be the guest of the City of New York on the occasion of the city's official welcome of the home-coming victorious American fleet, which is due in New York Harbor on Saturday, Aug. 20. The presence of the Governor of the State of New York is urgently desired by the citizens and officials on this occasion. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.
New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

The Committee of Seventy-five will consider at its meeting this morning a plan to secure a large chorus to sing National songs.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Van Wyck Calls for a Suspension of Business and a Fitting Welcome.

Mayor Van Wyck has issued the following proclamation relating to to-morrow's celebration of the return of the American squadron:

To the Citizens of the City of New York:

Next Saturday, Aug. 20, Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, their officers, marines, and sailors, together with the famous battleships constituting the greater part of the North Atlantic Squadron, will arrive in this port.

It is left to our citizens to decide as to the character of the welcome these brave men are entitled to and should receive. It is less than four months since war was declared between the United States and Spain. The echoes of the predictions that we were wholly unprepared for war have scarcely died out. To-day the war is over. Our navy is still intact. Every battleship, cruiser, and torpedo boat of the enemy which could be reached by shot and shell has been destroyed. The Stars and Stripes float over the fortifications of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila. The Spanish Government has asked for peace. Our Government is stronger and more powerful than at any period of its history. The nineteenth century closes with the young Republic recognized throughout the civilized world as the champion of human rights and universal liberty.

We cannot forget the weeks of feverish anxiety during which we scanned every sentence which passed over the telegraphic wires while the North Atlantic Squadron was cruising in the vicinity of Santiago, ready to battle with the strongest fleet of our adversaries. We were not unmindful of the disaster which would follow a Spanish victory—a prolonged and expensive war, the possible destruction and ruin of the property of our people along the Atlantic Coast, the indefinite postponement of relief to the starving and persecuted inhabitants of Cuba.

For a glorious termination of affairs we are [illegible] the visiting squadron [illegible] part. The officers, sailors, and marines whose coolness, daring, and skill have [illegible] and startled the universe are to be our guests. A welcome should not be limited to the citizens of Greater New York, but should include the citizens of the entire Commonwealth and of every adjoining State, so that the spectacle to be presented on Saturday and the greeting extended should surpass any previous effort ever witnessed in this country.

That every citizen may take part in the festivities of the day, it is earnestly urged that all business be suspended on Saturday next, that all public buildings and private residences in the five boroughs of the city, and every vessel in the harbor, should be appropriately decorated with flags and bunting.

If each citizen will do his part to make this celebration worthy of the city and the occasion, it will demonstrate to the world the full measure of American gratitude and admiration for our heroic defenders, who willingly risked their lives for the safety and honor of the flag.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 18th day of August, A. D., 1898.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

THE STORES GAYLY DECORATED

Clerks in the Department Houses Will Have a Half-Holiday—The Apotheosis of Roosevelt.

All the great department stores have donned a holiday appearance for the homecoming of Admiral Sampson's squadron, and their windows and interiors are bright with red, white, and blue ribbons; pictures of the ships, and of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Sigsbee, and "Teddy" Roosevelt. It seems the common opinion that "Teddy"—which term smacks no longer of raillery, but, from the mouth of former friend and opponent alike, accompanies nothing but expressions of affectionate admiration—is a coming man, and, in more than one window his portrait takes precedence over those of Dewey and the rest. Artistic talent has been employed in many designs. So great has become the demand for the ships that huge pictures of them in expensive frames are for sale now in some of the stores.

Daniell & Sons have a patriotic window, with Col. Roosevelt's picture at the very forefront and beneath it the inscription, "He's New York's Teddy." It has the merit of being Col. Roosevelt's latest photograph. It was taken in Washington before he started for the war, and his wife says it is the best one he has ever had. Stacks of rifles and flags fill up the window, and there are pictures of all the other heroes of the war, as well as the ships, beautifully draped in flags.

The stores will give their employes the usual half-holiday on Saturday, some of them closing at noon and some at 1 o'clock. An effort to have them give up the whole day as a holiday was not successful in all cases. B. Altman & Co. will give the entire day. Other firms protest that their customers must be accommodated. Besides, the principal part of the day's celebration will be in the afternoon.

Flags are displayed in profusion everywhere throughout the city, and the streets are as gay as they were during the memorable political campaign of 1896. The leading officials in the Appraiser's Office made arrangements yesterday to decorate the Public Stores on Saturday. On the Washington Street side of the huge building there will be seventy-two National flags. The building is a great structure, covering more ground than any other in the neighborhood. It will present a superb appearance.

MR. EDISON MAKES A HOLIDAY.

The Inventor Gives Cheers for "Sampson, Dewey, and The Times."

The following telegram was received last evening at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I close my laboratory and factories here on Saturday, also my works and mills in the vicinity, giving all my workmen a holiday and a chance to cheer for Sampson. Three cheers for Sampson, Dewey, and THE TIMES.

THOMAS A. EDISON.
Orange, N. J., Aug. 18, 1898.

SUNDAY VISIT TO SAMPSON.

The Nautilus Club Invites Other Rowing Organizations to Participate.

A plan is on foot to get together a big flotilla of barges, manned by oarsmen from the various rowing clubs, to visit Admiral Sampson's squadron on Sunday. The following letter has been sent to the members of these clubs in the city and its vicinity from the headquarters of the Nautilus Boat Club, Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn:

Next Saturday there will be a grand patriotic demonstration in honor of the return of six of the men-of-war that so gloriously won the naval battle at Santiago de Cuba.

We are informed that the vessels will lie at anchor off Tompkinsville next Sunday, Aug. 21.

It has been suggested, and it heartily meets with the approval of this club, that nothing would be more appropriate and more promote the spirit of rowing than that next Sunday all rowing clubs in the Harbor of New York and its vicinity combine and form one grand flotilla of barges, manned by sturdy oarsmen, assemble at some convenient location, and then proceed to the battleships' anchorage, under command of some one to be appointed, who will be designated Commodore, and cheer the heroes as only oarsmen can cheer.

We hope you will readily realize what a grand spectacle this novel salutation would present.

The time is short, and it is necessary for each club that desires to participate to be heard from at once.

It is earnestly desired that each and every club will contribute all its barges, and this event will be a grand success long to be remembered.

Friday evening, 19th inst., 8 o'clock, has been selected for the meeting of the representatives of each club to arrange and perfect details, &c. Meeting place, 182-184 Front Street, New York.

Parade Photographs from Midair.

William A. Eddy and Henry L. Allen of Bayonne will endeavor to photograph from midair, by means of the Eddy camera and kites, Saturday's naval parade up the North River. The experiment will be made from the roof of Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. The necessary apparatus will be sent up several hours before the parade is due, and the kites and the camera will be kept in the air until all the ships have gone by. Mr. Eddy says that if the winds are from the west the camera will be carried to a high point over the North River and the experiment will succeed.

A Public Observation Boat.

The Sound Line steamer City of Lawrence will be converted into a public observation boat on Saturday. Her entire upper deck is an open promenade. The Lawrence will leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray Street, not earlier than 10 o'clock A. M., proceed to the anchorage of the squadron off Tompkinsville, accompany the fleet up the river, and return. A limited number of tickets, at $1 each, are on sale at the Fall River Line's office, Warren Street and North River.

"Fleet Night" at Manhattan Beach.

Henry J. Pain has designated the evening of the "Fall of Manila" in the fireworks amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach as "Fleet Night." There will be fire pictures of the ships and of the victorious Admirals and Generals. There will also be a number of patriotic mottoes and devices, the whole ending with an aërial display, which will include the Dewey bombs, National streamers, Star-Spangled Banner rockets, Manila rockets, and Santiago batteries.

The Parade in Miniature.

Imre Kiralfy will add to his naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night a novelty based upon the return of Admiral Sampson's squadron. He will reproduce with his models of the American battleships the parade announced to take place in the Hudson River, and will close the performance with an appropriate display of fireworks.

"TE DEUM" TO BE SUNG.

Archbishop Kain Instructs Priests to Celebrate the War's End.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—Archbishop Kain has forwarded from Atlantic City, where he is spending the Summer, orders to the priests of this diocese that "Te Deum" be sung in all the Catholic churches in honor of the closing of the war.

The orders came by circular letter addressed to each priest in which the Archbishop speaks of the end of the struggle between Spain and the United States and that God should be thanked for the closing of the war and the end of battles which meant such a sacrifice of human life.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the Encampment of the Knights of Pythias, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at $19 for round trip on Aug. 19, 20, and 21, good for return passage Aug. 22 to 30, with an extension limit until Sept. 10 by depositing ticket with Joint Agent.—Adv.

MORE TROOPS AT MONTAUK

The Transports Seneca and Comanche Arrive with Regulars from Santiago.

GEN. WHEELER REACHES CAMP

The Well Men on the Grand Duchess Are Landed at the "Suspect" Pier—Rough Riders Are Released from the Detention Camp.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 18.—The transports Seneca and Comanche arrived here late this evening and anchored out in the bay. The vessels bring regular army soldiers from Santiago. They will be inspected to-morrow morning.

At sunrise to-morrow Camp Wikoff will be under command of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, and the present commander, Gen. Young, will assume charge of the cavalry division. Gen. Wheeler arrived here at 6:35 this evening. He was in citizen's clothes, but everybody about the railroad station recognized the spry little man, and a hearty greeting was extended to him. He was at once surrounded by officers and newspaper men, and to the latter he made the following statement:

"My duties as commander of the camp begin at sunrise to-morrow. I have just returned from Washington, where I had several interviews with the President and the Secretary of War. My chief care here will be to look out for the welfare of the soldiers, and especially to see that the sick receive the best attention. Whatever lies in my power to do for the men who have suffered all kinds of hardships in the defense of the country's honor and flag shall be done."

To the question as to how he managed to escape quarantine at the detention camp he replied that his orders were to report at Washington as quickly as possible, and he simply obeyed these orders. The Chief of the Marine Hospital Service at the capital held him up, he said, but only for a short time, and declared there was nothing to be feared from any contact with him.

Gen. Wheeler will have his own staff, but it is probable that a number of Gen. Young's staff officers will be retained in addition, as it requires a big staff to handle the enormous business of the camp. The new commander's headquarters will be at the Montauk Association clubhouse.

The Suspects Landed.

Late this afternoon all the well men on board the Grand Duchess were landed at the "suspect" pier, including the members of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and Col. W. A. Downs. As every man on board that transport has been more or less exposed to yellow fever contagion, the strictest line possible was drawn around the disembarking troops. Capt. Edwards, who was in charge of the landing, had a double force of sentries posted 200 yards from the pier in every direction, and not even the officers on duty around that place were permitted within the line.

Every man landed wore a brand new uniform, but even that did little to improve their appearance. They were the same weary, spiritless lot that have been seen coming off every transport from Cuba, and showed the ravages of disease and hardship clearly by their emaciated faces, their bent bodies, and shuffling gait. Mrs. Downs made the most strenuous efforts to greet her husband, but she could advance no nearer than the two hundred-yard mark, and the best she could do was to shout a welcome and wave her handkerchief with both hands. Communication with the men landed to-day will be possible only by letter, as conversation even across the quarantine lines will not be permitted until all the men are released.

The Ravages of Typhoid.

The wisdom of Dr. Doty's demand that all typhoid fever cases be removed from the camp hospitals to places where better treatment can be accorded them is being recognized by the surgeons at the hospitals. In one day the number of cases of this dread disease have increased from 24 to 50, and unless prompt measures are taken to stamp it out there is no telling where it will end. Deaths are now occurring daily, and to-morrow five men whom the fever has laid low will be buried.

The hospital authorities here are making frantic efforts to take care of their patients and give them all the attention possible, but the facilities are not sufficient to meet the requirements. The demand for nurses has become so urgent that twenty-five Sisters of Charity have been ordered to duty here and will arrive on the noon train to-morrow. In addition, ten experienced yellow fever nurses from New Orleans are expected, and they will at once take charge of the yellow fever cases in the contagion wards.

Fifteen typhoid fever cases were removed on board the yacht Red Cross to the New Haven Hospital. The boat had no accommodation for more, and will return as fast as possible to remove other cases. Reports from the hospital to-day give the total number of sick as 885—460 in the general hospital and 875 in the detention hospital.

Rough Riders Released.

The Rough Riders who arrived here last Monday were released from the detention camp to-day, although Col. Roosevelt left there last night, and for the first time in a good many weeks slept in what he called a "civilized" bed at the Third House, Montauk Point. He was seen to-day at the general camp of his command, and in reply to a number of questions put to him in relation to political matters and the object of the visit paid him yesterday by men interested in his political future, said:

"Several gentlemen from New York called on me, but I talked no more politics to them than I have to any one here. In fact, I have no time for politics just now. I have my hands full attending to the wants of my regiment. I have not said a word or even thought about politics. The war and the condition of my men have engrossed all my attention. I have a great deal of work to do in connection with military affairs, and that will occupy all my time for the next two or three weeks at least. I am going to apply for four days' furlough, and shall if my application is granted leave for Oyster Bay to-morrow. It is doubtful if I shall go to New York during my leave of absence."

Col. Roosevelt, before leaving his questioners, again reiterated that he was for the time being Colonel of the Rough Riders and not a man of politics. The latter matter, he intimated, would receive his attention when he finished with his regiment. He will remain with it until it is regularly mustered out.

All Want to Go Home Now.

Army authorities are desirous of keeping as many men on Col. Roosevelt's command in the service as possible and send them to Cuba where they would prove valuable for patrol duty, but the chances are that few if any of the Rough Riders will stay. The men all declare they enlisted to fight, and nothing else. They have had all of camp life they want, and now that there is no further opportunity for active service they want to go home. Four troops were directly sounded on this matter to-day. The question was put to them whether they would like to enlist in the regular army with the assurance that they would be sent to Cuba, but not a man volunteered, and their reluctance is attributed entirely to the fact that they have undergone untold hardships in the southern camps and fear that they would have to go through the same experience again.

A rumor went the rounds to-day to the effect that one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and two Second Lieutenants of the Rough Riders had been requested to resign under penalty of having charges preferred against them for unseemly behavior in Cuba. Col. Roosevelt, when seen on the subject, at first declared that there was no foundation for the rumor, but subsequently said that charges had been made against a certain medical officer whose conduct was not what it should have been in Cuba, and that the matter was being considered.

Unless freight to this point can be moved with greater celerity than heretofore there is some danger of a famine. As it is the soldiers here are getting none too much to eat, and to-day it was reported that the Commissary Department had run out of fresh bread. A supply has been telegraphed for, but it is doubtful if it will arrive here in time to prevent the men from subsisting on hardtack in lieu of bread over Sunday. There is also a lack of tents and horses. A number of cavalry officers assigned to duty around the railroad station are compelled to walk to and from their camps because their horses have not arrived.

Work of the Red Cross.

Were it not for the noble work that the Red Cross Society and a number of individuals are doing the suffering in the camp would be vastly greater than it is. The men who have been landed from the transports until yesterday were compelled to go without food until they reached their camps, always a matter of a few hours.

Yesterday, however, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott of New York came down and provided 500 sandwiches to be distributed to the new arrivals at the pier. To-day when the Seventy-first landed they found sandwiches and coffee ready for them, the gift of the same benefactors. Dr. Mott said he would try and arrange it so that all arriving troops could be served as soon as they disembarked.

Miss Helen Gould, Miss Virginia Tucker, and a number of other women came here to-day, and took a trip through the camp, visiting the hospitals, looking over the situation with a view to providing the most necessary things for both sick and well.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Dr. Alice Gray, Mrs. T. Cantine, Mrs. J. Morris Brown, and Dr. Washburn also visited the hospitals and took extensive notes. They will also send supplies, which are badly needed in the hospitals. U. A. Judson of the Rough Riders died to-day from typhoid fever.

TRANSFER OF FIFTH CORPS.

Last Organizations Will Have Embarked from Cuba Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The latest advices received at the War Department in regard to the transfer of the Fifth Army Corps from Santiago de Cuba to Montauk, L. I., is to the effect that the movement is progressing satisfactorily and that the last organizations in Cuban territory will have embarked in a few days. There are now four transports at Santiago in readiness to sail, but what regiments will be brought North on them is not known at the War Department. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg received the following to-day:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.

Surgeon General, Washington:

Catania left for Montauk; all bedding should be burned; cots might be saved; ship should be sent back for more patients of same class. Yale arrived yesterday, and supplies landed. Will cable what else I may need. No more doctors or nurses wanted.

HARVARD,
Chief Surgeon.

The War Department has posted the following bulletin:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Two hundred and seventy-five light artillerymen leave this afternoon for Guantanamo, to be loaded on Resolute, and 200 of Thirty-fourth Michigan, to be loaded on Badger. Catania, with 375 convalescents, left for Montauk Point this morning. The First Infantry leaves to-day by the Miller.

"SHAFTER."

PAY FOR THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Col. McArthur Goes to Camp with State Funds for the Men.

Col. Arthur McArthur, Assistant Paymaster General of the State of New York, arrived in New York yesterday under orders from Gov. Black to go to Montauk Point and pay the members of the Seventy-first Regiment the amount due them from the State for the time they stayed at Camp Black. The New York State Paymaster General's Department had everything in readiness to pay the troops while at Santiago and would have done so had not the regiment been ordered home upon the eve of sending the money to them there.

Col. McArthur left here for the camp in the afternoon. He is under the most urgent instructions from Gov. Black to place in the hands of each one of the men the money due him from the State at the earliest possible moment.

PREPARING THE HOSPITALS.

Brooklyn Institutions Being Made Ready for Camp Wikoff Patients.

The Field Hospital at Fort Hamilton underwent a thorough overhauling yesterday to prepare for the reception of about 200 sick and wounded soldiers to-morrow. Late Wednesday night Major Ogden Rafferty, Post Surgeon at the Fort, received orders to clear the hospital immediately of all convalescents and to prepare for the arrival of 200 men. The order further stated that all convalescents that wished furloughs for thirty days could have them. Fifteen men took the opportunity and left for their homes, while seven did not want furloughs and they were sent to Plattsburg Barracks. The rooms have been renovated and all is in order for the arrival of the men.

Preparations were made at most of the Brooklyn hospitals yesterday to receive typhoid and malarial fever patients from Camp Wikoff as soon as possible. At St. Peter's Hospital it was said that 100 more patients could be accommodated, and at the other hospitals anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five will be taken.

It was said at Roosevelt Hospital last night that arrangements had been made there for about thirty typhoid fever patients from Camp Wikoff.

NEW YORK MEN DETAINED.

A List of Members of the Seventy-first Who Are in the Detention Hospital.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 18.—Following is a list of men of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers who are in the detention hospital:

Alexander Asmus, Co. K.
H. D. Bard, Co. H.
John Bergstrom, Co. I.
Charles Brown, Co. F.
Theodore Brunmot, Co. L.
Edward Belmont, Co. F.
R. Baumann, Jr., Co. K.
August Bauer, Co. E.
Peter Bowes, Co. L.
J. H. Brerton, Co. M.
Second Lieut. Lester Blauvelt, Jr.
Norman Crosby, Co. K.
Charles Campbell, Co. E.
Henry Carpenter, Co. F.
James Campbell, Co. E.
Thomas Clarey, Co. L.
Charles Craigie, Co. M.
W. A. Davis, Co. I.
Thomas Dunning, Co. M.
R. Durstin, Co. K.
John C. Dalton, Co. F.
J. J. Deaan, Co. F.
William Duane, Co. I.
John Dolan, Co. L.
John French, Co. F.
L. G. Fuller, Co. M.
John Foster, Co. L.
Samuel Greenfield, Co. L.
Eugene Goff, Co. I.
Howard Griffith, Co. L.
Robert George, Co. B.
Jas. H. Gibbons, Co. H.
Harry Gardiner, Co. M.
Emil Henn, Co. I.
Robert Henn, Co. I.
Michael Hanley, Co. L.
Michael Handley, Co. F.
J. P. Holmes, Co. B.
Richard Herslitz, Co. E.
Alfred Holliday, Co. M.
Richard Henry, Co. B.
George Hogharst, Co. M.
Phillip Hannah, Co. M.
George Hagar, Co. M.
E. Hannaford, Co. E.
Charlie F. Howe, Co. E.
Christ Jensen, Co. K.
Hugh Joyce, Co. E.
William F. Keon, Co. B.
F. W. Copp, Co. B.
Joseph Karser, Co. M.
George Kold, Co. I.
Joseph Larrabee, Co. I.
David Levi, Co. I.
Robert Lynch, Co. I.
John Mercer, Co. F.
Henry Magee, Co. F.
M. McDonald, Co. F.
F. J. Mulhern, Co. L.
Fred Martinez, Co. L.
Howard Murtha, Co. I.
John C. McQuade, Co. F.
Joseph McTeigne, Co. E.
A. Matthews, Co. E.
E. McKeever, Co. K.
F. McNaught, Co. E.
Harold Merriman, Co. B.
Stephen Newman, Co. B.
W. A. Newman, Co. H.
C. O'Rourke, Co. M.
Edward Pfister, Co. E.
C. J. Post, Co. F.
C. M. Pendleton, Co. H.
Frank Pierce, Co. E.
William Pierson, Co. M.
Frank Rouse, Co. K.
E. C. Russell, Co. M.
— Richardson, —
— Ralph, Jr., Co. M.
Albert Rodgewers, Co. I.
George Russell, Co. M.
Edward Smith, Co. L.
August Schroten, Co. K.
Lewis Samon, Co. L.
W. D. Steele, Jr., Co. F.
Harry Sommers, Co. M.
Joshua H. Traut, Co. M.
John Talmadge, Co. L.
W. Talcott, Jr., Co. M.
F. Vienfiolt, Co. M.
D. M. Wagner, Co. M.
Arthur Warner, Co. L.
Charles Wells, Co. M.
A. Ziegler, Co. K.

In the General Hospital.

The following members of the Seventy-first are in the General Hospital:

H. Armstrong, Co. D.
J. H. Brown, Co. G.
Joseph Conor, Co. A.
John A. Copelino, Co. G.
John Disbrow, Co. G.
James Doyle, Co. D.
Arnold Francis, Co. G.
David Gass, Co. K.
John Hallan, Co. K.
W. V. Hudson, Co. C.
E. H. Miller, Co. C.
George Moore, Co. K.
J. McDonald, Co. K.
Watson Oglesby, Co. C.
C. M. Rusk, Co. G.
Harry Schiff, Co. G.
Samuel Walt, Co. C.
A. Whitehouse, Co. C.
Emil Yost, Co. D.

WORRY KILLS SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

Her Son, of the Seventy-first, Was Left in Cuba.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Edward Caulkins died this evening at her home in Main Street, as the result of worrying over her son Robert, who is a member of Company C, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Ever since the young man went to the front his mother had been worrying about him, but during the last few days had been in better spirits, as she supposed he was on his way to Montauk. This morning she received information that her son was one of those left behind at Santiago. She became hysterical and continued so until she died.

OVERCOATS SENT TO CAMP.

Provision for the Comfort of District of Columbia Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The returning District of Columbia troops expect to have a chilly time at Montauk. Quartermaster Gen. H. H. Parmenter of the District National Guard has shipped 960 overcoats to the camp to await the homecoming of the First District Volunteer Regiment. Upon the arrival of the regiment at Camp Wikoff the military greatcoats will at once be distributed among them, to be worn during their early morning watch.

It is reported here that at night and in the early morning the temperature takes such a drop that the men who campaigned at Santiago shiver and shake like so many men with the chills. Major Parmenter, hearing this, decided that the District men should all have overcoats, that they might be protected from any chance of pneumonia or bad colds. When the regiment left for Cuba the overcoats were left behind.

SEVENTH CORPS TO BE INCREASED.

Gen. Carpenter's Command to be Raised to a Strength of 30,000 Men.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 18.—According to information which reached Gen. Carpenter's headquarters to-day the Seventh Army Corps encamped at Jacksonville will be increased in strength to 30,000 men by the addition of five regiments from other corps. The Fifth Maryland and Second Georgia, which were to have moved from Tampa to some northern camp, had already begun loading when orders were received to stay in camp, as they would be assigned to the Seventh Corps.

The First Florida in camp here is named as the Third Regiment to be assigned and the other two are still to be selected.

Over 250 sick were sent North on the hospital train to-night. The train will take some of the sick to Fort McPherson and Atlanta, and some to Fort Thomas, Ky.

The consolidated sick report to-day showed over 1,100 cases, but there is a decrease of twenty in hospital.

CABLE CENSORSHIP RAISED.

The Western Union and Commercial Cable Companies So Advised.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company have informed their customers of the raising of the censorship.

Gen. Greely yesterday sent notification to the telegraph companies as follows:

Censorship is raised on all commercial, code, or cipher dispatches to and from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and all West Indian Islands. In addition arrangements have been made with the Spanish Governmental authorities whereby they agree to abolish similar restrictions on code messages in Cuba. As the Spanish still exercise censorship over press messages and over private telegrams containing statements injurious to the interests of Spain, similar action will be taken regarding like messages in the United States, but the censorship will be of the most liberal character.

SCRAP BOOKS FOR MR. McKINLEY.

The Cuban-American League Will Glean Peace Opinions.

The Cuban-American League, through its Secretary, Antonio A. Aguirre, has issued the following self-explaining circular:

The Cuban-American League, in connection with the Library of American History, is gathering to submit to President McKinley and the Peace Commissioners editorials and expressions of opinion from individuals in both Europe and America in answer to the question, "What shall the United States do with the Philippines and the other late Spanish colonial possessions?" They request every representative person with an opinion to write it out strongly and clearly, sign it, and see to it that it is published in his or her local paper. It will reach the league and find its way to the scrapbooks that will go before President McKinley and American-Spanish Peace Commissioners. After the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain is signed, these scrapbooks will go to the Library of American History, now in New Haven, Conn., later to go to Washington, and there to remain permanently in connection with the Department of History of the University of the United States, the university that George Washington remembered in his last will and that is now coming into existence.

DRUNKEN FRENCHMAN'S MONEY.

His Wife's Fears for Its Safety Caused His Arrest.

Crowds gathered in Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street last night to watch an intoxicated Frenchman whose wife was vainly endeavoring to persuade him to go home. Her excited pleadings and his utter indifference to the Guggenheimer rule, which he violated in at least two languages, were fun for the crowd, and the sidewalks were blocked. A policeman placed the Frenchman under arrest. The wife followed to the station gesticulating.

When the man was searched the secret of her anxiety was found. Pinned securely to the lining of the man's coat, the police found a canvas bag filled with gold coin. There were 104 French gold coins, worth $416, each wrapped in tissue paper. There were twenty double eagles and $555 in American ten-dollar bills.

The Frenchman explained that he brought some of the money from France, and had earned the rest here. He was locked up. His wife went home much relieved when assured that the money would be given to her husband when he was sober.

A RABBIT'S FOOT SCARED HIM.

It Was Taken from a Prisoner's Pocket and the Accuser Fled.

The left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit caught in the dark of the moon by a cross-eyed orphan negro is, if the belief of colored people and of some white as well, goes for anything, a thing to conjure with. It is believed to be a sure charm against almost all the ills that flesh is heir to, and not only to protect its owner from goblins, ghosts, spooks, and the like, but to bring to him the fullest meed and measure of good luck, and to his enemies confusion and despair.

John Bradley, a seventeen-year-old colored boy, has had one of these coveted rabbit's feet in his pocket these numerous moons; and, like some others of his class, it is said that he thought that while it remained in his possession he could do about as he pleased, irrespective of the law and of the demands of society and of good government. However this be, it is a fact that Mr. Bradley unexpectedly found himself locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night, charged with stealing a bicycle from John Martin, a negro friend living in West Twenty-second Street. When Bradley was arrested Martin and several of his friends were present. As is customary in all cases of arrest, the prisoner was searched, and for a time while this was going on all went merry as a marriage bell with the watchers. Suddenly the searching officer came upon Mr. Bradley rabbit's foot, which he displayed with a flourish.

In an instant the merry watchers checked their merriment, and then, with the whites of their eyes rolled heavenward, and with one accord, they took to the street and disappeared in the gathering darkness, Martin, the accuser, with them. When last heard from the police say they were still running.

Meanwhile Bradley, minus his coveted rabbit's foot, which is kept in the station desk, is held to answer to the charge of stealing the bicycle. The police are speculating whether or not Martin will turn up to press the charge.

Alleged Dynamiter Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Detectives to-day arrested a man on the charge of having assisted in blowing up the house of John Hill, Jr., the head of the prosecution against race track, poolmen, and gamblers. The prisoner is in jail at South Englewood, but the police will not disclose his identity. It is said his shoes fit the marks found in Hill's yard. A subscription list on the Board of Trade offered $5,000 as the reward for the arrest of the guilty persons.

Disappointed Troops Desert.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Third Kentucky Volunteers went into camp to-day three miles from town. A large number of the men came to town without leave, and to-night there are fifty provost guards patrolling the streets, seeking the runaways. About forty have been caught up to 9 o'clock. The men are angry with their Colonel, T. J. Smith, because they did not go to Puerto Rico. They say it was his fault that they did not get on board the ship which had been set aside for the Third's use. The Colonel may be asked to resign.

Capt. Clark Tired of the Sea?

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Mrs. C. E. Clark, wife of Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon, arrived in Chicago to-day. Mrs. Clark, speaking of Capt. Clark's health, said: "He contracted a Summer complaint while in the tropics several years ago and suffers a recurrence of it whenever he is stationed in southern waters. I expect him to join us here in a few days if he be able to. He would not care to command the Oregon again. I do not think he cares to go to sea again."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Continued from Page 1.

Spain to accept and America to sanction America's new colonizing rôle in its full extent."

The Morning Post, commenting editorially upon the interpretation which Señor Silvela, leader of the Spanish Dissident Conservatives, places upon the word "control" in Article 3 of the protocol, as signifying "intervention similar to Great Britain's occupation of Egypt," says:

"This suggestion of El Tiempo amounts to an offer of an alliance between the Spanish Conservative party and the Washington Cabinet with a view to the future administration of the Philippines."

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The American position in the Far East is attracting great attention. The Soleil says:

"The Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines and Manila will become the rival of Hongkong. The United States will have a preponderating situation in Chinese waters. There is no market they desire more eagerly than the Chinese, and, though they have been forestalled by other powers, they will assuredly overtake their rivals by the rapidity of their progress in that region, and in the coming break-up of the Chinese Empire the United States will not be content with the worst fortunes for their heritage."

The Temps, while congratulating France upon the rôle of peacemaker, recognizes the fact that it is not always a good thing to put a finger between the hammer and the anvil. The Temps says: "The United States will not hear a word of intervention, and France has no interests in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined for a more active part in great international affairs. It would be artless to count overmuch on Spanish gratitude. Therefore, the French watchword should be 'Messieurs, point de zèle.'"

TALKING OF OUR NEW NAVY.

London Papers Say It Will Have Influence in the East.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The morning papers comment upon the proposed immense increase in the American Navy. The Standard says:

"Such a fleet operating from Manila as a base would be able to exercise considerable influence upon the progress of events in Chinese waters, and, added to the English China squadron and the Japanese Navy, would make a mighty armament indeed." The Standard suggests that this consideration may give Russia a pause.

The Daily Mail says:

"The new programme is startling in its immensity. The American Navy jumps to fourth place among the world's fleets. It will not long remain fourth, nor will it be long before the United States will have a policy in China."

SMITH AND GORDON DISAGREE.

Ex-Secretary and General on Opposite Sides of a Geographical Contest.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—A redhot fight is on between Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. John B. Gordon, a former United States Senator from Georgia. Mr. Smith is President of the local Board of Education, and helped to push through that body the adoption of one geography in the public schools to the exclusion of another, which has been in use for years. Gen. Gordon is using all his influence for the reinstatement of the latter, claiming that the new book is inaccurate on many points relating to the South, and especially Georgia.

BREWERS' EMPLOYES TO GO.

Chicago Combine Means Idleness for Many Persons.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The combining of thirteen Chicago breweries into the United Breweries Company will result in the cutting down of the forces employed in these places, and a large number of persons will be thrown out of work.

Offices of the combination were opened in the Stock Exchange Building this morning, and office employes of the individual breweries will soon be given their dismissals. Manager J. Baumgard said to-day: "Besides the retrenchment in working forces, a great saving will result from purchases of malt, hops, coal, and other articles in great quantities."

WANDERED FROM ASTOR HOUSE.

Vermont Septuagenarian Lost in the City's Streets.

The Leonard Street police last night sent out an alarm for Arnold Weyman, seventy-two years old, of Brattleborough, Vt., who wandered out of the Astor House, where he was a guest, and got lost. Accompanied by S. A. Miner and other friends from his home, the old man stood in front of the clerk's desk while they registered. He walked down the stairs and into the street unseen.

He is described as bent and feeble, having long gray hair and using a cane. He wore a dark gray suit and a black derby hat. He had $30 in his pockets.

TWENTY ITALIANS HURT.

A Trolley Car Struck a Wagon in Which They Were Riding.

An accident that occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Nostrand and Newkirk Avenues, Brooklyn, resulted in twenty Italians being thrown from a wagon in all directions and severely injured. The Italians were on their way to Ocean Avenue, near the Sheepshead Bay race track, where a new roadway for cyclists, riders, and drivers is being built.

At Newkirk Avenue a trolley car of the Nostrand Avenue line came in collision with the wagon. Michael Murray, owner of the wagon, was severely injured. He was picked up unconscious; his face and back were badly cut and he received internal injuries. The wagon was broken into splinters.

HYPNOTISM IN A MURDER CASE.

Mysterious Power Led to the Assassination of a Minister, It Is Alleged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Hypnotism, according to Samuel Breakwell, played an important part in the events which led up to the assassination of his aged father, the Rev. Daniel Breakwell, at Highwood, yesterday afternoon. The clergyman was attacked in the principal street of the little village by Carl Petske, who immediately gave himself up, and is now in jail at Waukegan. The son of the murdered man asserts his belief that Petske hypnotized Mrs. Breakwell, the stepmother, who is seventy-three years old, and compelled her to leave her aged husband. The son thinks that the woman has been hypnotized by the murderer from time to time whenever it suited him. This will probably be brought out in the trial.

Assaulted with a Bayonet.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Wednesday evening a fracas occurred at Fort Preble that nearly resulted in blood-spilling. It appears that a number of the Forty-seventh Regiment were out for a little lark, and went to the tent of Private Doran, with the intention of giving him a blanket toss. Doran objected, seized a bayonet, and drove the men from his tent. One of the privates became angry at Doran's action and rushed away, returning soon with a gun with a bayonet affixed. With this the private, whose name is Samuel S. Esters, is alleged to have charged upon Doran. The Corporal of the guard, who saw Esters approaching, summoned help, and with difficulty overpowered Esters and took his weapon away from him. Esters was taken before the Officer of the Guard and charges were made against him. As there is no guardhouse at Fort Preble, Esters was taken to Fort Adams by Sergt. Knapp to await trial by court-martial.

STAMPEDE TO NEW DIGGINGS

Five Thousand Men Rush to New Gold Fields Sixty Miles from Lake Bennett.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 18.—Passengers just arrived from Lake Bennett and Skaguay report that nearly 5,000 men are stampeding to the new gold discoveries on Pine Creek, which flows into Lake Atlin, sixty miles from Lake Bennett. Half of the inhabitants of Dyea and Skaguay have joined in the rush, until it is difficult now to find a restaurant in either town where help enough is left to get meals. Four hundred men working on the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Railroad quit last week, discounted their time checks, purchased outfits, and hurried forward. Many scenes incident to last Autumn's rush are being repeated. Provisions are scarce at Pine Creek and bring fabulous prices.

The excitement has extended to Juneau and Wrangle. A hundred employes of the Treadwell gold mines at Juneau are among the stampeders. Nearly fifty Klondikers returning from Dawson with gold have gone to the new discovery.

Latest reports from Pine Creek state that the entire creek has been staked and adjacent streams are being prospected. Discovery and other claims are proving rich, the gold taken out being worth $2 an ounce more than Klondike product.

Several hundred men are working claims in the Klondike district by hydraulic methods this Summer, effecting a large saving over Winter methods. A larger proportion of gold is saved also. Some claim owners are combining to work whole sections of creeks by hydraulics. This Summer's output from last Summer's diggings is estimated at $3,000,000.

SEARCH FOR A KIDNAPPED BOY.

Friends of a Chicago Father Raise His Offer of Reward to $10,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Friends in the Union League Club of Luis Lapiner, father of the kidnapped child, have swelled the parent's offer of $2,500 reward to $10,000. The case is exciting remarkable interest, and Lapiner and the police are getting letters from all over the country. They persistently follow all clues, but these so far have failed.

To-day saw another disappointment. A child the age, complexion, and size of the missing child was found in the possession of a demented woman, but it was not little Gerald.

THE MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

President McKinley Asked to Head the Commission in Charge.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—President McKinley has been asked to become the honorary head of the commission which is to have charge of the securing of funds for the construction of the Lafayette Monument and its presentation to the people of France on "United States Day" at the Paris Exposition July 4, 1900.

The invitation was sent to Washington to-day, and Commissioner General Peck is confident that the President will accept the honorary office. Senator Allison to-day accepted a place on the commission.

A Million Dollar Steel Mill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 18.—Although those on the inside are very non-committal, it has leaked out, nevertheless, that Chicago steel men have contracted with the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, which is erecting a million-dollar steel mill at Emsley City, to build a rod and nail mill to produce 300 tons of steel a day. The requisite transfers have been made. This movement on the part of the Western steel men is the result of the recent visit of the Chicago steel magnates to Birmingham. It is said that the owners will ship most of the product of their mill to foreign parts. The cotton vessels leaving Southern ports offer cheap freight room, taking iron or steel as ballast. The mill will be in operation as soon as the steel mill is completed, which will be about June next.

Girl's Body Found in the River.

The body of a little girl was found floating last night in the slip of the Ninety-second Street Ferry on the Astoria side. The face and body had been badly mutilated by the paddles and screws of river vessels. The body was identified by George Decker of 192 Seaman Street, Brooklyn, as that of his daughter Lizzie, ten years old, who was drowned on Tuesday from the pier at the foot of Kent Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Decker said that his little girl went to the pier to see a man fish. She tripped and fell, her head striking the side of a bat moored beside the pier. She did not rise after she struck the water.

Boyd's New Directory.

Boyd's Greater New York Co-Partnership and Residence Business Directory for 1898 has just been issued by the Boyd New York Directory Company. The volume contains 2,107 pages, of which 1,062 are taken up in showing the residence and business addresses of all business men in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, 276 to the Borough of Brooklyn, 39 to the Borough of Queens, and 22 to the Borough of Richmond. The remainder of the book is taken up by a classified business directory, which is also arranged according to boroughs.

Price of Cigarettes Reduced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The American Tobacco Company, commonly known as the Cigarette Trust, has abolished its rebate system, and in consequence there is a cut in the price of the goods. Jobbers are buying cigarettes in large quantities, and are fixing their own prices on them. A similar change has been made in the plug tobacco business. When the Standard Oil Company succeeded to the control of the trust the abolition of the rebate system was one of the first changes in policy.

In Port After Long Voyages.

Two American vessels reached port yesterday afternoon after very tedious voyages—the American clipper ship Charmer, Capt. Holmes, was 118 days out from San Francisco, and the American bark Guy C. Cross, Capt. Mallett, 136 days from Port Blakely with a cargo of Oregon spars for vessels. Both vessels encountered head winds, and the Captains were on the lookout for Spanish privateers all the way. No war vessels were sighted by either vessel.

King Leopold's Visit.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Aug. 18.—This city may be visited by a King. King Leopold II. of Belgium, who intends visiting this country soon, has announced his intention of calling on his subjects in Hartford City, several hundred of whom are employed in the glass factory here. The exact date of his visit has not yet been determined upon.

Newport Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The thirty-footer fleet held a good race this afternoon, all the boats being out for sweepstakes. The summary:

Start, 3:16; wind southwest; Beaver tail course.

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:48:57	2:32:57
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:49:27	2:33:27
Caolina, P. Jones	5:49:39	2:33:39
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:51:13	2:35:13
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:51:16	2:35:16
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:57:30	2:35:30
Hera, R. N. Ellis	2:52:20	2:36:20

Cain Beaten by McFadden.

There were forty rounds of boxing, in three bouts, at the Greenwood Athletic Club's weekly boxing tournament last night in Brooklyn. The principal bout was between George McFadden and Joe Cain, both of Brooklyn. They were matched at 125 pounds, and went the full twenty rounds. Cain was plucky, but McFadden earned the decision.

Star Pointer's Mile in 1:59¼.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18.—At Ingall's Park to-day Star Pointer paced a mile with a running mate in 1:59¼. A strong, cool wind down the backstretch undoubtedly prevented the big bay from lowering his world's record of 1:59¼. Time by quarters: First quarter, 0:30; second quarter, 1:00; third quarter, 1:28¾; mile, 1:59¼.

"The Frightful Side of War—What it Means to be Wounded in Battle—Scenes in a Field Hospital"—A remarkably strong word picture which cannot fail to interest all readers will appear in Saturday's edition of The Evening Post.—Adv.

UNEASY ABOUT SANTIAGO

War Department Orders the Fifth Regulars to Sail for Cuba Immediately.

INQUIRIES ABOUT IMMUNES

Vigorous Measures to be Taken to Maintain Order in the Captured Territory—Lawton to Have an Adequate Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches of importance were received and considered at the War Department early to-day. Immediately after the arrival of Secretary Alger at the War Department he had a consultation with Gen. Corbin, and denied himself to visitors. The conference was a protracted one. They were considering dispatches received from Gen. Merritt and from Santiago.

The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness, and it is believed that more troops will be ordered there. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth Regular Infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. The transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga are now at Tampa, and can carry the entire regiment without difficulty. It is believed at the department that the well-trained and disciplined regulars will have a good influence upon the troops at present in Santiago. Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments which have not yet sailed, with a view of sending them to Santiago. The Government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under United States control. The emphatic order issued to Gen. Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending sufficient disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary.

As a further step in this direction the President directed that the Twenty-third Kansas Regiment, colored, be dispatched to Santiago to form part of the army of occupation of Cuba. The Kansans had tendered their services for this purpose, and had urged acceptance, which President McKinley and Secretary Alger finally agreed to to-day. After a conference with Representative Curtis of Kansas, it was decided also to send the Twentieth Kansas to Manila should additional troops be asked for by Gen. Merritt. The Twentieth is now at San Francisco.

NURSES AND SUPPLIES NEEDED.

All Hospital Ships Leaving Santiago Are Under Orders to Return.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—The Massachusetts Aid Association hospital ship Bay State is expected to arrive to-night from Guantanamo Bay. Hospital supplies and nurses are much needed. Large quantities of supplies have already been distributed by Dr. E. G. Brackett of the aid association, who arrived two weeks ago.

All the hospital ships leaving here are under orders to return, as the number of sick is too large for the present service. The fever is increasing among the remaining troops.

Miss Clara Barton of the American Red Cross Society, with a large portion of her force, will leave the first of next week.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 1,639.

Four Deaths on Aug. 17 Reported by Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department received the following telegram to-night:

"Santiago, Aug. 18.—Sanitary report for Aug. 17: Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 202. Deaths Aug. 17: Private Frank N. Dine, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, meningitis; Private Arthur M. Heath, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private W. Harland Young, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Private Eugene A. McLaughlin, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever."

IMMUNES TOO SICK TO TRAVEL.

Regiments at New Orleans Unfit for Duty at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department is receiving official reports which indicate that some of the immune regiments now at New Orleans are not in fit condition to proceed to Santiago. One of the reports received here is to the effect that a single regiment has some 150 sick, including 30 cases of malarial fever, and that the sick list includes the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant of the regiment. The report adds that much demoralization exists as a result of the general sickness.

Santiago Police Force Increased.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—This morning Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been some thefts, several street fights, at least one murder, and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is needed to preserve order.

This morning the Eighth Illinois Volunteers (colored) entered upon patrol duty.

Prisoners Rapidly Leaving Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—There are seven Spanish transports now in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of the Spanish troops, of whom more than 2,000 will leave to-day. The general appearance of the men is pitiful. There has been much sickness among them, and within the last two days more than 200 bodies have been buried.

No Court of Inquiry for Sternberg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In reference to a report that Surgeon General Sternberg had asked the Secretary of War for a court of inquiry with reference to the deficiency in medical supplies at Santiago, there is no suggestion that a court is to be ordered.

Wrecking Pontoon Lost in a Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—The steamer Argus of Boston, which left here Tuesday for New York with wrecking pontoons for Santiago in tow, has arrived at Shelburne, 100 miles west of Halifax, in distress, having encountered heavy gales Tuesday night and lost one pontoon in the storm.

Santiago's Death Rate, 70 a Day.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—The death rate in the city is about seventy per day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

Ward Line Steamer Arrives.

The steamer Philadelphia of the Ward Line arrived last evening from Santiago via Nassau, bringing thirty-eight passengers from both ports. Those on board had nothing new to tell about the situation in Santiago.

Soldier Married in Camp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—Chaplain Stamper of the Fourth Kentucky to-day united in marriage in his tent Miss Pearl Hill of this city and Private Harry Scearce of Company A. His home is in Versailles. Miss Hill has been a frequent visitor to Camp Corbin ever since the Fourth began mobilizing here, and she was so infatuated with Private Scearce that she paid the County Clerk his fee for furnishing the license. Lieut. Col. Murray will give the young soldier a furlough.

Customs Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President to-day made the following appointment among others: [illegible] to be Collector of Customs [illegible]

CERVERA NOT TO LEAVE.

Report of His Return to Spain Founded Upon a Misapprehension of the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Admiral Cervera will not return to Spain for the present, and reports from Annapolis stating that he would leave for Washington to-day are said at the Navy Department to be due to misapprehension. The Admiral has made no application to leave, and it is believed that he will be the last of the Spanish prisoners to go home, as he has shown a fatherly regard for all the other officers and men, and appears to be desirous of seeing them on their way homeward before he leaves.

The Navy Department has not taken up the question of the final disposal of the Spanish prisoners, although it has passed upon one or two special cases, in which the circumstances made speedy action advisable. One of these was the case of Dr. Jaurada, the venerable Spanish naval surgeon, held with the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis. The doctors reported that Dr. Jaurada was very feeble, and that while he might be able to reach Spain if released now, he would not be able to make the trip a month hence. The Navy Department accordingly directed his release, and the Spanish Chaplain will be allowed to accompany Dr. Jaurada to Spain.

The case of Capt. Moreu, commander of one of the cruisers of Cervera's fleet, has also received special action by the department. It appears that Capt. Moreu is not only an officer of the navy, but is a member of the Spanish Parliament. With the prospect that the Parliament would reassemble at an early day, Capt. Moreu was desirous of returning to Spain and appearing in the sessions.

In particular, he expressed the desire of telling the Spanish Parliament of the generous treatment accorded to him and all other Spanish prisoners by the United States. The officials here felt that such a statement from Capt. Moreu could but have a salutary effect. His release was accordingly ordered.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 18.—Capt. Emilio Diaz Moreu of the Colon, released as prisoner of war, left here this afternoon for New York, where he will take a French Line steamer on Saturday for Southampton. Surgeon Antonio Jurato of the Vizcaya, suffering from consumption, and Chaplain José Riera Senac of the Maria Teresa left here this evening, escorted to the train by Lieut. Hill, United States Marine Corps, and a number of the Spanish officers.

Admiral Cervera, whose departure to-day was announced to take place by the Spanish officers themselves, and was currently reported in the Naval Academy and Annapolis last night, still remains at his quarters.

Among the passengers on the Royal Blue Line train from Washington, which arrived at the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Jersey City, at 10:48 o'clock last night, was Capt. Emilio D. Moreu, the former commander of the Cristobal Colon, one of the Spanish warships sunk at Santiago. He was the object of much attention, and was eagerly solicited by many for his autograph. Upon the arrival of the train he at once took the Liberty Street Ferry and came to this city. Capt. Moreu, who had come from Annapolis, will, it is understood, leave in a few days for Spain. He appeared to be in excellent spirits.

GEN. WHEELER ON THE WAR.

Smokeless Powder and Long Range Guns Have Changed the Conditions of Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, in talking with army men while here yesterday, touched upon some changed conditions of fighting since he was last employed in war. The General said that when he first went into battle the great difference between the conditions surrounding the fight and those surrounding the great battles of the civil war impressed him strongly.

"During the war," he said, "we fought at close range, and there was tremendous noise and smoke. In this war the range of fire was 800 yards or more. There was very little noise, and the use of smokeless powder disposed of the smoke of battle. It seemed strange to me when the fighting first began not seeing any smoke, hearing none of the ordinary noise, and seeing the men fall about me.

"I saw probably the first man struck in the fight. He was near me, and I went to him just as he had fallen and could see no mark where he had been struck, yet he was in the last agony of death and died in a few minutes, almost instantly. I heard no noise, I had seen nothing, and could not even see the wound, and yet he was there dying. We undid his belt, and there was just the least hole where the ball had gone right through his body.

"The range of fire is so great with the modern guns that distance seemed to make little difference in the matter of danger. There is no such thing as seeking safety in the rear of the line of fire. When we got up to within 500 yards practically the whole army was exposed to the fire, those in the rear being in danger as well as those forward."

CUTTERS KEEP THEIR GUNS.

Treasury Department Profits by Its Loan to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—About all the revenue cutters that were lent to the United States Navy for war service are on their way back to Norfolk to be turned back to the Revenue Marine Service. President McKinley took them from the Treasury Department, and when the return is made it will be by his order.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, is watching for the transfer with alertness. It seemed to be the disposition of the Navy Department officers to just strip the vessels of the armament and hand them back to be put in good trim for protecting the customs; but Capt. Shoemaker, who saw that this would impose a great expense upon the Revenue Marine Service, and who believed that the navy ought to return the vessels in as good shape as they received them, has secured approval of some modifications of the navy programme.

The navy had put on board of these revenue cutters seven four-inch guns, besides many three and two pounders and small arms. The navy would have taken all these back, but Capt. Shoemaker made such an argument against a stripping of the ships that Secretary Gage approved it, and the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Navy resulted in a concession that permitted the navy to take back only the four-inch guns, to leave all the rest, and to return the ships in good repair. The result will be that the revenue cutters will be returned to the Treasury pretty well armed little gunboats.

The Atlantic fleet will be increased by another vessel brought from the lakes. A contract had been made to get the vessel out at a cost of $18,000 for the removal, the contractor to cut the ship at Ogdensburg, as other vessels were cut, and put her together as the Algonquin and Gresham were rejoined at Montreal after getting through the canals. An offer was made to sell out the contract. The contractors offered to take $13,500 and not do anything. The Treasury then decided to let him bring the vessels out for the contract price rather than to pay $13,500 for having nothing whatever done.

BIG SHELLS FOR WARSHIPS.

Government Opens Bids for a Heavy Ammunition Supply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to-day opened bids for a large amount of heavy ordnance for the warships. The aggregate of the contracts will reach about $360,000. These are for cast-steel shells of the following dimensions: 1,000 13-inch, 1,000 12-inch, and 600 10-inch; also forged-steel shells as follows: 3,000 8-inch, 5,000 6-inch, 5,000 4-inch, and 5,000 5-inch.

With this increase of naval ordnance the navy will be well supplied with material if by any chance the peace negotiations are not brought to a successful consummation. All of the leading steel and ordnance firms bid in the competition to-day at prices somewhat lower than have ruled heretofore.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Appointments of Postmasters by the President were to-day announced as follows:

NEW YORK—Floral Park, Arthur H. Goldsmith; Rochester; James S. Graham.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPANIARDS SLEW EIGHTY

Rumor of a Massacre of Puerto Ricans by Macias's Troops at Ciales Confirmed.

OTHER ATROCITIES REPORTED

Health of the American Army Steadily Improving—Only 430 in Hospital Out of a Command of 15,000.

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PONCE, Aug. 17.—Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed.

Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and macheted to the number of eighty.

Battery N of the Seventh Regiment, under Capt. McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with Gen. Henry, and having lost a gun and six horses over a precipice returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The typhoid fever brought from Camp Alger and Camp Chickamauga is of a mild type, and is fast disappearing. Strict sanitation is enforced with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from 10 to 3 per cent. To-day's reports show only 430 sick in hospital quarters out of a total command of 15,000. Most of these cases are climatic complaints. The army is being revaccinated, as there is a smallpox epidemic in some portions of the island.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie left to-day for Santiago to take troops to Montauk Point.

Gen. Miles has postponed his visit to the front on account of the rains. The wet season has set in, and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

The natives show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents, and several minor riots have occurred here. At Yauco last night the natives threw stones and bricks into Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military have been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders.

U. S. Fiscal Agents in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The firm of De Ford & Co. of Boston has been designated by the President, until otherwise ordered, the fiscal agents of the United States in such parts of the Island of Puerto Rico as are now or may come hereafter under the military jurisdiction of the United States. The bond required is in the sum of $250,000.

WOUNDED MEN WITHOUT PAY.

Descriptive Lists of Men Who Left Santiago Not Supplied to the Pay Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Paymaster General Stanton, United States Army, has made an explanation that must prove interesting to sick and wounded soldiers who are disposed to complain of delay in getting their pay. A soldier at Fort Monroe wrote to The Star to say that sick and wounded men were there who had not received their June pay. Gen. Stanton said that the entire trouble was due to the fact that company commanders had allowed many of their soldiers to leave Santiago for the United States without having furnished the Pay Department or the men themselves with descriptive lists.

The result is that the department is in complete ignorance of the account of such soldiers in the United States, including those at Fort Monroe. The officers of the Pay Department consequently were at a loss as to the best way to proceed to alleviate the financial condition of these men.

As a final resort, Gen. Stanton said that he took upon himself the responsibility of directing that they be paid their salaries for July. That was as much as he felt at liberty to do in the premises in the absence of descriptive lists showing the exact claims of the men on account of pay. The June payment was deferred for the reason that there was no knowledge of the payments made to men for that month, if any, and the Paymaster General felt that he was stretching his authority to the limit in directing their payment for July in absence of the prescribed descriptive lists.

Gen. Stanton said that these lists would undoubtedly be forthcoming in the course of time, and the men be paid the full amounts due them. He added that the company commanders were at fault in sending the men away without their descriptive list. He said it was an unfortunate mistake, but would be remedied in due course of time.

Stanly Hollister's Death.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Stanly Hollister of Col. Wood's Rough Riders, a Harvard man well known in Boston and Cambridge, died this morning in a hospital at Fort Monroe. He was wounded several weeks ago in the battle before Santiago. Hollister was during his college days one of the most popular of Harvard's athletes. He rowed on the 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie in the Summer of 1896, and was substitute on the '97 crew. In the list of Dr. Sergeant's strong men he ranked well toward the top. When the war broke out he felt it his duty to go, although he was busy with his work at the law school. He was well equipped, having been brought up on a ranch in Santa Barbara, Cal., which made him a good rider and handy with a gun.

SPANISH FOURS ARE UNSTEADY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Spanish fours opened at 40 3-16, and closed at 40½, a net gain of one-half from yesterday's closing quotation. Gold at Lisbon has declined to 78.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Spanish fours opened at 40.50. Yesterday's closing price was 40.95. The closing quotation to-day was 40.55.

The market was quiet to-day. Spanish fours started with a decline, on London selling, but they recovered later on intervening purchases.

As was expected De Beers was again attacked in London, but later in the day there was a partial recovery.

Rio Tintos were firm, and there was a rise in copper.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 63.80.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Business opened on the Boerse to-day unsatisfactorily. Coal shares were depressed by realizations, and Spanish fours declined. On the strength of Western advices Canadian Pacific shares advanced, London buying. The close of the day saw a partial recovery, covering purchases in coal and iron.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—The Boerse to-day was firm on opening, but later coal and iron declined sharply. Spanish fours relapsed, but American securities were firm at the outset and closed better.

Ohioan Charged with Cowardice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Capt. Thomas R. Biddle of Company C, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, who is now under arrest in Puerto Rico for alleged cowardice, is well known here, where he has lived all his life. Capt. Biddle belongs to a military family, his father and grandfather both having fought to preserve the Union. His father, Henry Clay Biddle, who is still living, was a member of Fuller's brigade during the civil war. He deeply feels the position in which his son is placed, but says he is confident that his boy has not proved himself a coward.

Armor for New Battleships.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 18.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-night shipped to Newport News the forward turret plates for the battleship Kentucky, and sighting hoods and turret plates for the Kearsarge. The shipment was an important one, the armor weighing over 200 tons.

WORK OF RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Delay in Food Shipments to Cuban Ports—Supplies Sent to Military Camps.

The Cuban Relief Committee has not yet made arrangements for sending any large quantities of supplies to Cuban ports. Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the committee, hoped to send some on the two Ward Line steamers that sailed for Havana Wednesday, but no space could be obtained. The Munson Line steamer that will leave to-morrow will carry provisions to Matanzas for distribution at that point and at Caibarien, Sagua, and Cardenas.

Mr. Barton has not heard from Miss Clara Barton for a week, and does not understand her long silence. He takes it for granted, however, that she is engaged in sending supplies from Santiago to other Cuban towns, as her last cablegram stated that she had applied to the Government for prompt transportation of goods from Santiago to other points. Miss Barton also said the situation had been relieved at Santiago, and that she had 1,200 tons of supplies on hand for distribution in Havana and elsewhere. Mr. Barton will probably await further advices from Miss Barton in order that he may avoid sending goods to places supplied by her.

Supplies were shipped from the Red Cross depot yesterday as follows: To Montauk Point, 800 blankets, 100 equipped cots, eight cases of dry goods, and forty-one cases of groceries and delicacies; to Governors Island, eleven cases of delicacies; to Chickamauga, 92 cot pads; to Camp Thomas, 130 pillows and one case of dry goods.

Contributions amounting to $721.04 were received yesterday by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Society, as follows:

Collections taken at the rally of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Greater New York at West Brighton, $35.63; Miss Grace B. Beach, $15; Mrs. C. C. Wyeth, $20; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Tribe's Hill, $5; proceeds of an entertainment at Sloatsburg, N. Y., $40; Auxiliary No. 40, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, $300; John H. Voss, $25; through The New York Herald, $280.41.

The $110 credited in Wednesday's contributions to Mrs. N. Witherill should have been credited to the Bellehaven Whist Club, through Mrs. N. Witherill, President.

At the meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday morning, Mrs. Miller who has charge of the supply depot, reported that 500 persons had been furnished with supplies in the last week. Mrs. A. Tscheppe reported the collection of $185 for wounded soldiers. A communication was received from the soldiers and sailors who attended the Park entertainment, thanking the association for its generosity.

A NEW RELIEF MOVEMENT.

International Brotherhood League Opens a Station in Harlem.

The International Brotherhood League has opened headquarters in New York City for the receiving of supplies to be distributed among those who have suffered through the war. Yesterday a station was established at 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This station will be open daily until 5 o'clock P. M., and is in charge of the following committee: Miss Anna M. Stabler, Mrs. Dovie Stern, Mrs. Theresa Cracauer, Miss Bernstein, Mrs. Waldheimer, and Messrs. Daniel N. Dunlop, S. F. Hecht, Leo Heyman, George G. Copp, and Sigismund Stern.

The league will assist the needy, whether American, Cuban, or Spanish. The league has issued a circular to the public, asking for contributions of clothing and provisions suitable for the sick, wounded, and destitute.

Dr. Herbert Coryn, late of London, has charge of a nurses' training class, which meets on Monday and Thursday evenings.

The league was organized before the war and is non-sectarian. It has relieved famine distress in India and looks out for neglected children in the United States, Europe, and Australasia, having branches in all parts of the world.

FOR MEN ON THE RELIEF.

One of the Finest Wards in St. Luke's Being Made Ready.

The officials of St. Luke's Hospital, on Morningside Heights, have made preparations for the reception of twenty-five of the sick soldiers who are being brought to this city from Cuba on the hospital ship Relief. At the Spring meeting of the Trustees of St. Luke's, it was unanimously decided to offer the Government free of all charge the use of one of the wards of St. Luke's.

The Government at once accepted the generous offer, and will now take advantage of it and send to the hospital twenty-five soldiers suffering from typhoid fever. Dr. Baker, the Superintendent of the hospital, said yesterday that the soldiers would have one of the finest wards in the hospital and would receive every care and attention.

Gifts from Patriotic Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—H. O. Low, Consul, has forwarded to the San Francisco Red Cross Society $50 contributed by the Chinese Cigarmakers' Union.

A site has been chosen at the Presidio reservation for the Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, and it will soon be erected.

COM. PHILIP'S COMMISSION.

Its Reception Celebrated Aboard the Texas at the Navy Yard.

Commodore J. W. Philip received his flag commission on Wednesday afternoon, and the event was celebrated on the Texas in the afternoon with due ceremony. Shortly after 4 o'clock the officers and crew of the Texas were mustered on the quarterdeck and the marines drawn up. Then, at a given signal, the Commodore's blue flag was hoisted at the main truck, and, as it was broken out, a salute of eleven guns was fired. As soon as the smoke had cleared away a salute was fired in honor of Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the navy yard, after which the battery on the Cob Dock returned a salute to Commodore Philip.

Commodore Philip is still in command of the Texas, but he will be relieved in a day or two by Capt. Sigsbee, who is commanding the St. Paul. The Texas will go down to the anchorage off Tompkinsville to-morrow to wait for Sampson's squadron.

Art in Paris Streets.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the Paris authorities had decided to make a change in the blue enameled plates on which the names of Parisian streets are inscribed. These plates have been voted too plain, and they are to be replaced with something more artistic. An entire series of innovations in the same direction is now promised. The initiative in the matter is due to M. de Selves, the Prefect of the Seine, who is planning the creation of a special commission to be charged with promoting art in the streets. Competitions are to be instituted and prizes offered with a view to providing Paris with gas lamps, fire alarms, pillar boxes, advertisement columns, and other necessities of a like order that shall be things of beauty and joys forever. The spirit in which the measure is, says The Morning Post's correspondent, conceived is doubtless wholly laudable, but the authorities have not always been happy of late in their efforts toward artistic improvement. For instance, the new copper and silver coins which they have issued are generally held to be far from a success, so far as the designs are concerned. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that M. Chaplain has finally completed the model of the new gold coin, a first specimen of which was struck recently at the mint.

Mails May Go Under Any Flag.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In answer to inquiries from France and England, it has been announced that mail from those countries may be delivered at Havana either by vessels of those Governments or on United States vessels via New York, as our domestic mails will for the present be dispatched. Later the regular contracting companies will handle the mail as heretofore.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.
To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during August.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
[illegible]

CUBA TO GET SECOND CORPS

Men Will Start for the Island About Oct. 15 to Do Garrison Duty.

VOLUNTEERS LIKE SOLDIERING

At Least None Offer to Go Home When Informed that Requests to be Mustered Out Are Desired—Many Immunes Sick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A report highly interesting to the Second Corps has come from Camp Alger. Information has reached several of the officers there that the Second Army Corps has been selected for garrison duty in Cuba, and will leave Middletown, Penn., for that service about the middle of October. It is reported, further, that the entire detachment selected for the detail indicated will consist of about 6,000 men, to be taken from the two corps commanded by Gen. Lee and Gen. Graham.

The Second Corps will probably be augmented by a sufficient number of regiments to create a third division.

Rumors to this effect have been heard at several places since the departure of Gen. Davis's men for Manassas, but until to-day did not seem well authenticated. This morning, however, it was made plain that they had emanated either from the War Department or were based upon suggestions from that source.

Inquiry was made of those officers who have been in Washington recently, and, while no one would permit his name to be used, it was generally admitted that the division and brigade commanders of the Second Corps had received strong intimations that the stories referred to were true. Gen. Butler would not discuss the matter further than to say that he "rather expected to hear that the corps had been ordered to Cuba before the Summer is over," adding that he hoped to share the assignment with his men whenever it came.

CAMP NAMED FOR GEN. MEADE.

All the Second Corps to be Gathered There in a Few Days.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Major Gen. Graham received word from the War Department to-day approving his recommendation that the new camp near Middletown be named in honor of Gen. George Gordon Meade. Gen. Graham has established headquarters on Oak Lane Ridge, overlooking the camp grounds, and adjoining him will be the corps reserve hospital.

The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which failed to get to Puerto Rico, with Col. Willis J. Hulings, arrived in camp to-day, under command of Lieut. Col. Pickards of Oil City. Detachments of the Third Missouri, First Rhode Island, and Second Tennessee, also arrived and went into camp. Things are rapidly getting into shape under Gen. Graham, and before the close of the month it is expected that all of the troops of the Second Army Corps will be comfortably installed.

The Thirteenth, Eighth, and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiments will be with the command. The battalion of the Ninth Ohio Regiment of Colored Troops has been located in a fine position. Among the arrivals at the camp to-day was First Sergeant Girard of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who has just returned from Cuba. He has been assigned as Assistant Hospital Steward under his father, Lieut. Col. Girard, who is the Chief Medical Officer of the Second Division.

PILFERINGS TO BE PAID FOR.

Board Named to Settle Claims for Depredations Committed by Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Many complaints have been received at the War Department of depredations alleged to have been committed by soldiers of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps at various places in Virginia on their march from Camp Alger, near Falls Church, to their present camp at Thoroughfare Gap. The Secretary of War telegraphed Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding the Second Division, to convene a military board at once for the consideration of all claims for damages to property by the troops of his command during the march to Thoroughfare Gap, and also since their sojourn in that vicinity. The Adjutant General of the Army to-day received a dispatch from Brig. Gen. Davis acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's orders, and saying that he had appointed a board with Lieut. Col. F. A. Cook of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry as President, to meet at Manassas, Bristow, Clifton, and Burke's Station, for the consideration of all claims that may be submitted.

CHICKAMAUGA SICK TO GO HOME.

Hospital Train Will Carry 125 Patients from Camp Thomas To-day.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The First Vermont Regiment is expected to break camp and leave Chickamauga for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to-morrow morning. The sick of the regiment, forty-one in all, are en route home on Pullman cars. Col. Mimms, who has been sick for some time, has so far recovered as to be able to resume command.

The sick soldiers of the Pennsylvania regiments are to be sent home in first-class style. The excellently arranged hospital train from Philadelphia arrived here to-night, and the sick men, about 125 in all, will be put on board to-morrow morning. The train will leave for Pennsylvania to-morrow afternoon. The seats have been taken from the coaches and comfortable beds placed in them.

The officers of the regiments think the plan of sending the sick home will save a number of lives.

NO VOLUNTEERS WANT TO QUIT.

So the Government Must Muster Regiments Out Arbitrarily.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has been trying to ascertain the wishes of the troops as to being mustered out, it being the object to accommodate the troops so far as possible. Up to the present time it looks as if all the volunteers wanted to remain, and that the mustering out will have to be by an arbitrary order. Information received at the department indicates that the desire to remain in the service is not confined to the officers, but the rank and file wish to continue in the Government service. The department will wait until all information possible is obtained, when, if no troops desire to return to their homes, selections in the best judgment of the officers will be made. The troops when mustered out will be transported to their homes.

REGIMENT MUST MAKE REPARATION

Soldiers Will Have to Repair a House They Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The investigation on foot by Gen. Miller, in the case of Thomas, the negro who was assaulted and whose home was partly demolished by Tennessee Volunteers on Monday morning, is progressing. The freedom of passing in and out of the lines is still greatly curtailed to the regiment involved in the affair, and an extra guard patrols the Presidio grounds and the streets adjacent. The regiment will at its own expense repair the damage done to the Thomas house.

Gallant Lieutenant Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, has been promoted to be Major of volunteers. Lieut. Pershing was highly commended in the report of Gen. Wood for gallantry and courage at the battle of El Caney. He had previous fighting experience, having been with Gen. Miles in the Wounded Knee fight in South Dakota. He resigned as an instructor at West Point to enter active service when the Spanish war began.

ORDERED FROM CAMP THOMAS.

Second and Third Divisions Will Go to Knoxville and Lexington.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 18.—This afternoon Gen. Breckinridge, acting under instructions from Washington, issued orders to Gen. McKee, commanding the Second Division, and Gen. Sanger, commanding the Third Division, to hold their respective regiments in readiness for departure. The camp at Knoxville, Tenn., and that at Lexington, Ky., are being put in proper condition for their reception as rapidly as possible.

Gen. Breckinridge arranged this evening for a sham battle exercise to-morrow morning, beginning at 8 o'clock.

A number of petitions have been circulated among the troops at Camp Thomas by privates who desire to be mustered out of the seruvice, the purpose, it seems, being to secure a large number of signers and send the petitions to influential men, to be used in securing a muster-out. These petitions have resulted in arrests in two or three of the camps.

MISMANAGEMENT WAS DEADLY.

Gen. Bancroft Made Harsh Criticisms of Arrangements at Jacksonville.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft of the Seventh Army Corps, commenting on the mismanagement of the army, said:

"The arrangements to guard against sickness at Jacksonville were bad in the extreme. My brigade was encamped in a swamp, and the effect of the poor sanitary arrangements was terrible. Why, in the First Wisconsin ten men died from typhoid and dysentery, and nearly twenty were down with fever. The loss of this regiment by death in this swamp camp was fully that of some of the regiments at the front. There was carelessness somewhere in providing medical attention. The surgeons who should have been on duty in the camp were ordered to duty at division headquarters. The army should be reorganized. The men in the regular army were better off in every way than the volunteers. This was due to the veterans taking the newer men into their care, giving them the benefit of their experience, and also to the fact that the regulars were selected for their physical perfection."

Second New York Ordered to Troy.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Gov. Black has received word from the Secretary of War that the Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers, now in camp at Fernandina, will be detached immediately and ordered to Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, where a camp is to be established. Sand Lake is nine or ten miles southwest of Troy, and is connected with that city by electric railroads. The Second Regiment is composed of the separate companies of the old National Guard which were located in Rensselaer and the surrounding counties.

Part of First New York Sails To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the First New York Regiment have embarked on board the steamship Alliance and will sail for Honolulu to-morrow.

When the Scandia and Arizona sail Sunday they will have on board, in addition to their complement of reinforcements for Gen. Merritt, a million rounds of ammunition for small arms.

Accused of Murdering a Soldier.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 18.—John W. Meadors has been formally accused of the murder of Jonas Ury at Camp Barrett by Capt. Barnes of Company C, Eighth California Volunteers, and will be arraigned before a Justice in East Oakland. The Coroner's jury has found that Ury was murdered by Meadors. The prisoner admitted that this was the second time he had faced a charge of murder. He pleads self-defense.

Preparing to Muster Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Orders were issued by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night for the Second Maine to proceed from Chickamauga to Augusta, Me., and the First Illinois Cavalry to proceed from Chickamauga to Springfield, Ill. The movements of the regiments is believed to be preparatory to mustering them out of the service.

The "Yellows" in England.

From London Truth.

The newspaper "fiend" has reveled of late in our relations with foreign countries. Nowadays a daily newspaper lives upon sensation. This is to a very great extent the cause of the Jingoism of some of our London dailies. A correspondent abroad telegraphs some startling aggression upon British interests on the part of some foreign power. Then an article, based upon the telegram, is published, in order to make the flesh of the patriotic Englishman creep. A week later it is discovered that the telegram was imaginative, but neither explanation nor withdrawal of the telegram is vouchsafed. Another of the same character is sent from some other part of the world, and once again the trembling jelly, which constitutes the flesh of the patriot Jingo, is made to creep.

When the telegrams fail the Jingo is treated to abstruse calculations with a view to show that even if no one meditates anything against us, yet, if any one did, we should in all probability be crushed unless our army and our navy are at once doubled. All this is varied by an occasional essay in which some scribe, who knows as little of foreign affairs as a carp in a pond knows of the Irish Local Government act, lays down the law as to what our foreign relations should be, defies the world, and denounces the Foreign Office and our naval and military authorities for not doing his bidding; though what precisely he would have done he never makes very clear.

The public are, I am happy to think, awaking to the absurdity of all this. The flesh of no one, except the very silliest, creeps any longer. The sensation game is now understood, and I do not believe that any person of average intellect cares one jot what a London daily writes about our foreign relations. This is a step in the right direction. A country whose foreign relations are conducted by newspaper fiends, vying with each other in mythical announcements in order to outsell each other, would very soon be dragged into a war. Fortunately, there is a solid vein of common sense among Englishmen which rebels against such guiding. The fiend has had his day. He still howls and dogmatizes, but he is a detected humbug.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 24, is granted Capt. Addison Ely, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

The transfer, by the regimental commander, of First Lieut. Charles Levy, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, from Company K to Company C of that regiment, as of Aug. 6, is approved.

Major John L. Chamberlain, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the siege train, and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of a division.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed four visits during the month of August to the works of the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, will make such journeys between New York City and Middletown, Penn., as may be necessary in the transaction of official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, at 11 o'clock A. M., Aug. 19, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Col. Eli L. Huggins, Major Felix Rosenberg, Capt. Richard T. Jacob, Capt. Henry L. Jenkinson, Capt. Charles C. Estes, Capt. Reuben V. Baskett, Capt. George W. Green, Capt. Reuben M. Buckley, First Lieut. Frank H. Burgess, First Lieut. Richard E. Toomey, First Lieut. George A. Henderson, Second Lieut. William L. Irvin, and Second Lieut. David P. Davis, all of the Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. James R. Gillespie, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, Judge Advocate.

Capt. Charles E. Pellew, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to Capt. Ambrose Higgins, United States Volunteer Signal Corps for duty.

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph M. Heller, United States Army, is relieved from Fort Washington, Maryland, and will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George M. Bradfield, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer United States General Hospital at that point, for duty.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Capt. James B. Goe, Thirteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major Lewis Stesson, Surgeon United States Army, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Colonel Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department United States Army, will make not to exceed ten visits during the months of August, September, and October to the works of the Braeburn Steel Company, Braeburn, Penn., and not to exceed eight visits during the months of September and October to the works of Firth Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriage material and projectiles.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the fabrication of 12-inch mortars.

First Lieut. Lewis P. Featherstone, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Arthur F. Crosby, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Chaplain Samuel P. Long, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 1; First Lieut. A. P. Coles, Quartermaster, First Georgia Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Nestell B. Doubleday, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, is discharged the service of the United States.

Col. John C. Shandrew, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation on account of sickness, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Tampa, Fla., and report: Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, Fourth Army Corps, to await transportation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there they will report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, for assignment to duty: William H. Aylesworth, from Fairfield, Iowa; Louis J. Genella, from New Orleans, La.; C. J. Kenworthy, from Tryon, N. C.; G. W. Luster, from Utica, Miss.; J. M. Lindsley, from Nashville, Tenn.; E. F. McClendon, from Smithville, Texas; W. E. Moody, from Hermanville, Miss.; W. H. Reynolds, from Packsville, S. C.; O. W. Stone, from Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Batt Smith, from Wharton, Texas; A. L. Izlar, from Ocala, Fla.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty: William E. Stemen, from Kansas City, Kan.; E. D. Meeker, from Trenton, Mo.

The leave of absence for seven days heretofore granted Chaplain A. H. Barnes, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in post orders, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is extended twenty-three days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank I. Disbrow will proceed from New York City to Charleston, S. C., to await transportation by the United States steamer Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Veterinary Surgeon William H. Going, First Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Brackett will proceed to New York City and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of United States Army hospital ship Missouri, for duty.

Major Clarence P. Townsley, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, for duty as an assistant in the preparation of a report on the organization of the siege train and its equipment.

Capt. Percy E. Tripp, Tenth United States Cavalry, will join his regiment at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

Capt. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and from special duty pertaining to the recruiting service, and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Brig. Gen. Henry Carroll, United States Volunteers, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Jacksonville, Fla., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwood, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, for duty.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. (then Second Lieutenant) Frederick T. Stetson, Fourth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Fox Connor, Second Artillery, now temporarily attached to Battery D of that regiment, is assigned to that battery.

Leave of absence for twenty days from Aug. 6 on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth United States Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Sydney R. Jacobs, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended thirty days.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Henry T. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month from Aug. 3 on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended three months.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. E. C. Plonsky, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, First Army Corps, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The resignation of Major Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 1.

Leave of absence until and inclusive of Sept. 1, 1898, is granted Major Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major William H. Stillwell, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to take station there, and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of California, for duty.

The resignation of Major Samuel R. McMillan, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, has been accepted to take effect Aug. 10.

The following assignments of Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are made: Major Junius G. Sanders is assigned to duty in the Department of the Colorado, with station at Denver, Col., to date from Aug. 4; Major Jonas M. Cleland is assigned to duty in the Department of the Missouri, with station at Omaha, Neb., to date from Aug. 3; Major Philip Dalamis is assigned to duty in the Department of the Lakes, with station at Chicago, to date from Aug. 15.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. George M. Randall, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Infantry, to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 8, vice Poland, deceased; Col. William S. Worth, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Thirteenth Infantry, to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 11, vice Theaker, retired; Lieut. Col. Charles Hobart, promoted from Major, Fifteenth Infantry, to the Eighth Infantry, to date from Aug. 8, vice Randall, promoted, and will proceed to join his regiment at Montauk Point, L. I.; Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, promoted from Major, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 11, vice Worth, promoted, and will proceed to join his regiment at Montauk Point, L. I.; Major John B. Guthrie, promoted from Captain, Thirteenth Infantry, to the Fifteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 8, vice Hobart, promoted; Major Morris C. Foote, promoted from Captain, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Twenty-first Infantry, to date from Aug. 11, vice Coe, promoted.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. M. Nulton is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Arethusa.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo is relieved from further duty as Executive Officer of the Bennington.

Naval Cadet J. T. Burwell's order of the 8th is modified; when detached from the San Francisco he is ordered to Washington instead of home.

Lieut. Commander R. T. Jasper is ordered to the Naval Academy immediately.

Commander F. Cortis is ordered to command the Essex immediately.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow will remain at hospital at Key West for treatment until discharged to duty.

Boatswain P. J. Kane appointed Aug. 17 on Celtic.

Assistant Paymaster W. F. French is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin is detached from the Alexander and ordered home.

Movements of naval vessels: Minneapolis sailed from Newport News for League Island Aug. 17. Wompatuck, Manning, and Yankton arrived Key West Aug. 17. Montgomery arrived at Ciamanera Aug. 17. Dolphin arrived Fort Monroe, Aug. 17. Hornet, Viking, Sylvia, Apache, Tecumseh, McKee, Marietta, Castine, Topeka, Stranger, San Francisco, Uncas, Oneida, Bancroft, Fishhawk, Siren, and Hawk sailed from Key West for Fort Monroe Aug. 17. Buccaneer arrived Key West Aug. 18, and sailed from Key West for Fort Monroe Aug. 18. Helena, Detroit, Osceola, and Eagle arrived Key West Aug. 18. Iroquois arrived Mare Island Aug. 18. Ericsson arrived Charleston Aug. 18. Minneapolis arrived League Island Aug. 18. Cincinnati arrived at St. Thomas Aug. 17.

REMNANT SALE.
SUITS, 14.00
TROUSERS, 4.00
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth St.

Wanamaker's

Bulletined

Shoe News for Men

A SHARP cut in russet shoe prices to talk about. Here is every pair of our men's colored shoes heretofore marked from $3.50 to $6 to be sold at

Two-fifty a Pair.

These are the highest grades we have in stock. They are not old nor shop-worn. They are not very materially broken as to sizes. It is the remainder of a very complete and carefully chosen stock.

In the lot there are—

70 pairs of shoes, yesterday $6.
328 pairs of shoes, yesterday $5.
56 pairs, yesterday $3.90.
191 pairs, yesterday $3.50.

Take your choice at $2.50 a pair. It is not a very large lot, but it's a rich one.

Special Offering in Women's Shoes HERE'S a lot of women's shoes of dark tan kidskin—some with vesting tops and facings, others all kidskin. Toes and heels are in correct shapes. They're light, cool, comfortable and durable shoes and good looking, besides. $3.50 does not ordinarily buy so good a quality. We're selling these at $1.75 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Positive Bargains in Men's Clothing REASONABLE prices always on our ready-to-wear clothing. Frequently we're enabled to offer very unusual values. Here's an instance. Men's Linen suits, cool, stylishly cut, well made—the $10 kind—are here at $5 each.

Another example: Recently offered 800 pairs of Men's English hair-line worsted trousers at $3.50 a pair. The same qualities usually bring $5 and $6. The offering was appreciated; great selling ensued for a day or two. There's a lot here now of 300 pairs to go at the same price—$3.50 a pair.

Just one more illustration of the advantages the Clothing Store offers: Men's cream flannel coats and trousers, made in same manner as by the first-class custom tailor. There's a big difference in the price, however. Witness: Coats, $7.50; trousers, $5.50.

Shirts. MORE of the fifty cent negligee shirts, that are worth a dollar apiece. This is a story that we have told on five successive Thursdays and Fridays, but you seem never to weary of it.

Only a few hundred dozen this time, but in exceptionally good patterns. Made of madras, woven patterns; detachable cuffs.

Neckwear ONLY twelve hundred left of the ties and bows of English twills that sold at 50c. and 75c. until last week. Our own exclusive patterns. You took nearly all of them last week at two for a quarter. The balance will last only an hour or so to-day, at the same price.

All-Linen Handkerchiefs ADMIXTURES of flax and cotton masquerading as Linen are not met with here. In this Handkerchief Store there is pure linen only—and pure silk. Some offerings below at prices even less than those asked for the pretenders.

Women's All-Linen Hand Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c. each.
Women's All-Linen Embroidered and Scalloped Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each.
Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen.
Men's All-Linen Unlaundered Hemstitched and Initial Handkerchiefs at $1.15 dozen.

Broadway.

Summer Prices on Summer Dresses for Girls WE told you yesterday a little tale of price reduction on Women's Summer Gowns that made things very lively during the day. Now here's for the girls' dresses.

One-piece dresses in this lot, in Lawns, French Ginghams, Dimities and Percales, in a very widely assorted lot of patterns. Just the kind of dresses needed now and for six weeks to come.

At $1.25, formerly $3 to $3.75.
At $2, formerly $4 to $6.50.
At $3.75, formerly $6, $7, and up to $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Things in Neckwear AND now comes the women's neckwear store, and fires the very first shot of the Fall campaign. New things in neckwear,—the first showing of the coming season's to-be-adopted styles; the first drop of what will shortly be a torrent.

You will like these new things,—they have everything about them that is likely to make them popular. Novelty, undoubted beauty, tastefulness, and, not the least of their attractions, very reasonable prices.

Come in and see them.

Broadway.

Candy Store Offering for One Week DURING the next six selling days we're going to sell fine bonbons and chocolates mixed at 30c. a pound. You know what you've been paying for them.

Chocolate covered cream cherries—delicious mouthfuls—at 20c. a pound.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts

THE CAPTURE OF ARROYO

Amusing Experiences of the Gloucester's Men in a Small Town of Puerto Rico.

SPANIARDS MAKE NO DEFENSE

Americans Wait Anxiously for an Attack That Never Comes—Thirty-five Men Do the Work for the United States.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP GLOUCESTER, off Arroyo, Puerto Rico, Aug. 4.—Arroyo is a picturesque little Puerto Rican town, fronting on the sea and extending back toward the hills in winding streets and low, cool-looking houses. The inhabitants are white and black natives, mulattoes, and a few foreigners.

When the sun rose over Arroyo on Aug. 1 it was still, nominally at least, in the possession of the Spanish; before 10 o'clock the Gloucester's infantry company had landed, and the Stars and Stripes were flying over the Custom House. The only two declared Spaniards in the place, the Captain of the Port and an immodestly short-skirted priest, were brought out to the ship, only to be released on parole. This also was the fate of the city Judge, a wizened, dried-up little man, and of his antithesis, his Honor, the Mayor, a large, stout individual, dark enough for a negro and impressive and haughty enough for an alcalde.

Our boat had gone ashore with a flag of truce, under command of Lieut. Thomas C. Wood, who, however, consigned himself and a small body guard to temporary marooning while the prisoners were brought off. The Puerto Ricans, to be sure, were friendly, but mere friendliness would have proved but small assistance had the Spaniards been brave enough to come down like the wolf on the fold. But they were not; they have little taste for the reception of American folds, and steer clear of them whenever possible. Still, if the band of Gloucester sailors was guilty of a feeling of relief on seeing the little nautical infantry company pulling to its support, the men are hardly to be blamed.

The boats grounded with a crunching sound on the gravel beach, and out we sprang into the water, regardless of everything but our ammunition and guns, which we held high up, out of danger. The next thing was to land the little Colt rapid-fire gun, and, this accomplished, we felt equal to any emergency. The inhabitants were gathered in idly curious groups along the beach—men, women, and children—black and white—mixed up indiscriminately, apparently without personal interest in the proceedings.

As I learned later, however, this indifference was only assumed. In their hearts the Puerto Ricans are in sympathy with the Americans, and these particular specimens had talked about our coming, and looked forward to it for weeks, but deemed the better part of valor to be discretion until the strife for supremacy should be decided. Only in surreptitious, whispered confidence would they admit the depth of their joy at our arrival, and the consequent withdrawal of the Spanish. And yet, we were discourteous enough to wonder whether the Spaniards, under like circumstances, would not have listened to like palabras. Circumstances alter cases.

Thirty-five Men in Possession.

We rapidly deployed in skirmish line along the water front, our right resting on the main street of the town where it runs into the sea, and our left extending westward beyond the Custom House and Old Glory. As we were only thirty-five men all told, the distance covered was not very great. The first thing to do was to hustle the spectators out of the way and gain a view of our surroundings. This, however, was the work of Sisyphus; you could hustle and hustle, but there they were and there they intended to stay. For two days we continued to hustle them, yet at the end of that time up they came, fresh and smiling, to the unequal fray, while we retreated, baffled and beaten by their ceaseless and multiple insistence.

Kipling once sang that "it is not good for the man of the West to try to hustle the East." I believe he had in mind the inhabitants of Arroya. The only occasions on which they willingly and effectually "moved on" were once when the heavens opened and let down their floods, and again when the Gloucester let drop a few shells among a party of suspicious horsemen on the plain to the westward. Suddenly everyone was seized with a deep, domestic longing, an appreciation of the blessings of home, that led their erring feet back to wife and child with starnge and rapid unanimity. Such must have been the scene in Norman England just prior to the sounding of curfew.

Six or eight miles to the westward of Arroya is the more important town of Guyama, a beautifully situated place straggling over the foot of the mountain and down into the valley that stretches to the water. Like Marathon, it is gazed upon by the mountains, and in turn gazes on the sea. Indeed, the scene is strangely like that at Marathon, except that the plain is not so broad nor deep. The green of the marsh grass that covers it is that of an impressionist's picture. The source of the wealth of the neighborhood is betrayed by several sugar refineries, with their tall brick chimneys, the only blot on the picturesqueness of the landscape.

On our way from Ponce to Arroya we had passed close to Guyama, and so peaceful and restful did it look in the early morning light that it was hard to realize it sheltered men thirsting for our blood. Yet, such was the case, for, according to reports, a garrison of 250 held the place and bade defiance to a foe they were afraid to meet in the open. It was, consequently, from Guyama that we looked for danger after landing at Arroya. Despite even our somewhat extended experience of Spanish methods of neglect of opportunity, it was impossible for us to believe that the enemy would allow us to hold the place undisturbed. Now was the time to attack us before the arrival of reinforcements in the form of good, fearless American soldier boys and Krag-Jorgensen rifles. We, of course, would not have missed the chance, and we gave the enemy credit for some enterprise at least.

To meet the danger our line was thrown forward. Driving the natives before us, we advanced, our pieces ready for emergency. To hold a town of 5,000 inhabitants with thirty-five men is not a small contract, as we now realized. I was on the right, in charge of the first squad, and we moved along the main street to the first cross street, where floated the French flag over the house of the non-French-speaking town pharmacist. Two men were here detached and sent down the cross street to re-establish touch with the rest of the company, while the remainder were thrown further forward against possible surprise.

Awaiting Enemies Who Never Came.

The street winds slowly to the westward, leading, as we rightly surmised, to Guyama. Like the foot of the rainbow, the idlers and riff-raff of the city were always just before us, while, in the distance, white figures hurried hither and thither, afoot or on horseback, in suspicious indistinctness. Now and then a party of horsemen would dash into sight, and we would clutch our pieces in the belief that at last the attack had come. But it always proved to be only countrymen on ponies often smaller than their burdens, coming in to market. Diagonally opposite stood the house of the pharmacist, with a balcony full of ugly women, and just above our heads was another balcony of cigar-smoking negroes and negresses. Down the lane to the right were visible several negro shanties of the most approved Southern type, while beyond was grass and mystery.

From this direction I judged an attack most probable, did the Spaniards succeed in screwing their courage to the sticking point, and several hours were wasted by us in watching loafing bucks and shoeless wenches pace back and forth in Afric sociability, with now and then a naked pickaninny projected on the background, for diversity's sake. Later investigation showed that no one could approach from the east, owing to swamps and marshes, and that our well-meant watchfulness had been literally wasted on the desert air. The only practicable means of ingress into the town, at least for cavalry, is the road in which the main street terminates and a highway leading westward from the Custom House. But as this latter approach was guarded by the Colt gun, there was but little to be feared in this direction. Corpses are not dangerous, despite popular belief to the contrary.

We had received orders to let no one pass through our lines in either direction, but this was an order difficult to carry out. Each person approaching proceeded on the assumption that he or she was a privileged character, and would of course be allowed to come and go. As a consequence, many of them did accomplish their desire, for sentinels, like their non-military brethren, are very prone to take people at their own valuation. Indeed, as the hours passed, and no Spaniards appeared, we became less and less strict in the enforcement of the order, and the town took on more and more of its everyday appearance of businesslike activity and irresponsible idleness. We had begun to fraternize with our new friends, and invitations were not lacking to imbibe of the Puerto Rican bowl that both cheers and inebriates, and that very quickly. But to the credit of Jack be it said that if he did elude a trusting vigilance at time, he knew when it was well to stop, and this in a town where every shop was a saloon, and where on the balcony of nearly every private house non-existent prohibition laws were in constant and open violation.

Down one of the side streets to the west could be glimpsed the English Consul's warehouse, with a forestory that served as a terrace. From time to time one of our officers or Sergeants could be seen crossing the terrace or climbing up the ladder leading to the higher roof in the prosecution of an eternal but unnecessary vigilance. From this elevation was commanded a sweeping view of the plain and road toward Guyama, but in vain were eyes strained for a sight of Spanish weapons glittering in the sun. Spanish weapons no longer glitter; they have been sadly tarnished. On the east, after stilling our hunger with hardtack and canned ham stabbed on the bayonettes, we had moved further forward on the road, until opposite the telegraph station, about three-quarters of a mile from the water front.

A Spanish Telegraph Operator.

The operator was evidently possessed of at least one of the traits of greatness, namely, that of making enemies. A number of these took it upon themselves to warn us against him, without, however, being able to bring any definite charge. He was one of those unfortunates, I believe, whose faces are their worst and most undeserved enemies. To look at him was to be prejudiced against him; to see him smile his ingratiating smile and show his fangs that seemed made only for venom, was to feel thankful for the blessed sunlight and the presence of men and women. As a precautionary measure, his telegraph instrument had been disabled immediately after we landed by one of our men who had himself been a telegrapher. Yet even here the indestructible bond that binds all civilized men together made itself felt; the two discovered that both used the Morse system, so down they sat to converse by means of dots and dashes and a dictionary.

It was surprising what a large number of the inhabitants spoke bad French or English. The bad English they had learned in Jamaica or St. Thomas, or on the Bowery, as some averred; the bad French was the teaching of Haiti or San Domingo, which is very bad indeed. Our most useful and faithful means of communication with those who spoke only bad Spanish was an old, gray-pated, barefooted darky, who was blessed with a hungry family of five and a permanent lack of provisions. He had always eaten just five days previously. This was the case the first day we saw him, and also the second. To work out the problem hereby presented requires higher mathematics. His English was quite intelligible when he could be persuaded to use it; but the difficulty was that he never knew whether he was speaking Spanish or English, and would turn to us and repeat the message in Spanish exactly as it had been delivered. "El dice que," he would commence, and considerable diplomacy was then required to switch him off to intelligibility.

Back and forth trotted the members of the blue-jeaned Guard Municipal in the busy preoccupation of non-existent affairs. The busiest one of all was a thin, hatchet-faced, jolly fellow, who clattered assiduously about in slippers and a jockey cap with tortoise-colored celluloid visor. He was proud in the shaky possession of a few English words, which always led him into trouble, from which he could extricate himself only by a deprecatory smile and his politest apology—"I no speaky much. You understand to me?" Then off he would trot, smiling and bowing, and chattering away with thick "th" sounds that made one suspect Iberian up-bringing.

Orders had been issued to allow free passage to the members of the Guard Municipal, but even orders could not check the zeal of our extreme outpost, a big, burly negro, who looked upon everybody as a possible enemy. He was an inexhaustible fund of amusement to the crowd that might otherwise have wearied. He kept us surrounded the entire time. "Há-a-alt!" he would growl in deep, reverberating tones at the approach of any one, adult or child, with the invariable result of frightening his victim and producing a howl of delight from the crowd. Then would follow a curious conversation as to the business, ancestry, and political opinions of the "suspect," carried on in loud, insistent tones by the sailor and in deprecatory, smiling gestures by the "me-no-comprendo" native. In some occult way, however, our friend would reach a conclusion as to the desirability of the applicant for admission, and allow him to pass or send him back accordingly.

Even the innocent appearance of a child's coffin not over four feet in length, carried on the shoulders of sorrowing relatives, did not serve to turn his Spartan devotion to duty. He was convinced that half the Spanish army was hidden in that box, and only humane interference on my part served to abate his thoroughness of investigation. It was a curious sight to see this Washington "coon" holding up his black compatriots of Puerto Rico, striving vainly for a means of communication. "Well, go along," he would say, "but I declare you're the on'yest one I'm goin' to let through." To American thinking, all negroes should speak English.

Harmless Fire on the Gloucester.

Standing guard ten hours a day against a mythical enemy in time becomes monotonous. To be sure, there were soft, languorous eyes smiling at us from neighboring casements, (and if there had not been, circumstances would now require their invention,) but as we could not go to the smiles and as they would not come to us, they ceased at length to compensate for the loss of food and rest. It was decided to withdraw us from the town for the night, so at sundown we foregathered on the beach to re-embark for the Gloucester and the comforts of home. But the Spaniards took a mean revenge on us. During the hours of darkness they sneaked down to the beach in batches of two or three and fired harmless and timid shots at the Gloucester, only succeeding in disturbing our sleep.

The next day, when we again landed, we found that the inhabitants had passed an anxious night in our absence, expecting an attack from the guerrillas of the neighborhood, who, however, failed to materialize. Another day, passed in monotonous guard duty, prepared us to greet with heartfelt joy the arrival of the Third Volunteer Regiment of Illinois, great, strapping American boys, who need only the experience of being under fire to transform them into genuine soldiers. As I watched them come tramping up the street, sounding like a herd of belled cows, with their drinking tins clattering against their canteens, I felt a thrill of pride in belonging to a Nation that can turn out such fine specimens of manhood ad libitum.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

A BIRD WAR IN DENVER.

Struggle Going On Between the House Finch and the English Sparrow.

From The Denver Evening Post.

That saucy pest of Eastern cities, and all Europe, Canada, and Australia, the English sparrow, has been migrating westward. Denver has been restfully consoling herself, thinking that the journey across the sage brush waste was too long and food and towns too scarce for the greedy bird to risk the trip, even for the richness of such a desirable site for an English sparrow colony, but these are found foolish notions—there's more than one way in this century of electricity and steam, and even the birds know it. Two years ago two or three English sparrows arrived at the Denver Union Depot in a box car, behind a West-bound engine, and established a settlement near the station. Strangely enough, the bird has not appeared up town, nor spread to any considerable degree, but has confined itself near the original settlement. Last year it was seen no further up town than Wazee Street, and this year no further than Curtis Street, which shows that something is impeding the progress of this prolific bird and standing in defense of the city.

Prof. George L. Cannon has been looking carefully into the matter, and says that a contest for supremacy in Denver is waging between the English sparrow and the little house finch, or burion, the backyard chirper which is mistaken by so many people for the English sparrow. The house finch has not the stiff fighting qualities of the English sparrow, but it has the advantage in having possession of the city before the sparrow arrived.

The house finch is a Western bird, and is found almost exclusively in Colorado and States further west; the sparrow is an Eastern bird. It remains to be seen whether the Western bird can hold firm against the attacking Eastern pest.

"The struggle is likely to continue but a few years," said Prof. Cannon, "but it may last for a hundred years, and as the English sparrow is more persistent and quarrelsome it will probably come out victorious unless Denver's citizens join sides with the finch."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HAVANA GETS PROVISIONS

Arrival of Further Supplies Impatiently Awaited at the Cuban Capital.

SKIRMISHES WITH INSURGENTS

Theatres Reopened, Mines Removed from the Harbor, and Lighthouses Again in Service—Correspondents Not Allowed to Land.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—At 8 o'clock this morning the schooner Irene and the American bark Maryland arrived with provisions. A large and noisy crowd of curious people awaited the entrance of the vessels into the harbor. The arrival of the American steamers with provisions and mails is awaited with impatience. Many soldiers who have not heard from their relatives for at least a month are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Spanish mail steamers.

Last night the city was again illuminated with the electric lights which had been suspended during the blockade. The Plaza de Armas and the parks, after a period of long obscurity, presented a splendid sight. They were filled with persons of both sexes. The theatres were full.

One hundred Americans, who landed at Maria Gorda on the 11th inst., after a conference with the leaders Gayo and Lazo re-embarked. They afterward sent a supply of hardtack sufficient for eight days to the leader Varona. A majority of the rebels in that province are nearly naked and entirely without shoes. They requested the Americans to provide them with clothes and other necessities.

Rebel bands under the leaders Payaso and Pino Guerra encamped on the 16th near the City of Pinar del Rio. Several passengers saw them, but were not attacked. The station chief at Cabezas, in the Matanzas Province, reports that on the 16th inst. that place was attacked, and a brisk musketry fire was kept up for an hour, but no damage was done.

Reports from Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, say that on the 15th inst. twelve armed insurgents appeared at the Plantation Soledad, from which they drove away thirty-four oxen, after macheting a number of guerrilleros. They were pursued by a Spanish guerrilla force, but were not overtaken.

The Governor of Matanzas has dismissed the Civil Government Secretary, who has made complaints to the Colonial Secretary of Justice.

Reports from Matanzas state that torpedoes and other defenses of the harbor were removed on the night of the 15th inst., and that the Punta Maya Lighthouse was relighted.

The Captain of the port has authorized pilots to take into port all vessels and fishermen are allowed to leave the harbor at any hour. A quantity of merchandise, which arrived yesterday, has not been sold, owing to a difference regarding prices between sellers and buyers.

Yesterday there arrived from Key West a number of correspondents, none of whom were permitted by Gen. Blanco to land, the Governor General considering their arrival here inopportune and inconvenient, and believing that their presence here before the arrival of the American Peace Commission might cause difficulty.

The correspondents returned last night to Key West on board the schooner Adams.

The San Quentin Battalion has arrived at Pinar del Rio with 1,000 head of cattle.

REPORTS FROM OUR CONSULS.

Industrial Conditions in Germany—That Country's Trade Increasing.

Edmond Z. Brodowski, United States Consul at Furth, Germany, in a report to the Department of State, under date of June 27, concerning the glass industry in that country, says:

> The population of Germany, which sixty or seventy years ago consisted of farmers, is rapidly becoming an industrial nation, and this change is opening a most excellent and ready market to our American products. The large land owners, once the almost exclusive masters of wealth, are demanding from the Government special legislation for their protection, but they cannot check the industrial progress which the country is making. Every year, less help is granted the farmer, and the advisability of importing Chinese laborers for farm work has already been considered and seriously discussed by the German press.
>
> With the beginning of Spring, the young population of many farming districts migrate from the east to the west of Germany to get employment in the large manufacturing establishments there, which pay them threefold higher wages than the farmers will give.

Under date of June 17 Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz has the following to say about the increase in Germany's trade:

> The passenger ships, freight vessels, and large fishing boats numbered in 1896, the last year for which I find figures, 147,536, with a tonnage of 32,046,888, an increase of 13,706 ships and 600,000 tons over 1895. Compared with the shipping of twenty years previous, the figures show twice the number of ships and almost three times as much tonnage. More important than these figures are those that show the number of ships that went in and out laden with the Empire's products and bringing foreign raw materials; there was 88 per cent. increase in the number of laden ships and 152 per cent. increase in the number of registered tons.
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> As interesting as the foregoing are the figures dealing with ocean voyages of ships entering and leaving German ports. Of these, there were, in 1875, 45,802 ships with 8,604,610 tons; in 1896, 82,268 ships, with 36,179,455 tons; laden ships in 1875, 33,233, with 6,940,155 tons; laden ships in 1896, 67,605, with 32,810,956 tons. This is indicative of marvelous progress. The growth in one year (1895-6) is almost 10 per cent. Ships ply to Denmark, Russia, Brazil, Eastern Asia, the west coast of South America, to Australia, England, India, Africa, and North America.
>
> Economic writers call attention to the fact that the Empire, in its trade with South America, has emancipated itself from English ships. The greatest tonnage and largest ships are engaged in trade with England and the United States. If we are to take part in the trade with South America and with the East we must emulate this Empire in the matter of ships. Of all the ships that came into and went out of German ports in 1896, 72.4 per cent. bore the Empire's flag. Of the steamers, 68.3 per cent. were German.

Youthful Desperado in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—Police are to-night looking for a small boy with two big revolvers. The boy is Oscar Wildes, who though but thirteen years old, has become a genuine terror. To-day, because he was scolded by Mrs. John Edwards, young Wildes, Mr. Edwards alleges, aimed a pistol at his wife and drove her into the house. He then took a position outside the door of the Edwards home with a pistol in each hand and threatened death to the first that crossed the threshold. He maintained his position for two hours.

Hood's Son Weds a Schoolgirl.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Oswald Harney, the nineteen-year-old son of the late Confederate Gen. Hood, and Miss Marie Stewart, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Trainmaster Lewis Stewart of the Chespeake and Ohio Railway, went to Jeffersonville, Ind., to-day and got married. Young Harney has just been graduated from college and his bride was to have been sent away for another year at school in September.

French Army's Vital Statistics.

From The London Times.

A report on the health of the army published recently shows that the death rate has declined from 10.55 per 1,000 in 1875 to 4.56 in 1896 and 1897. No explanation, however, is given of some of the fluctuations, such as the increase from 8.49 in 1874 to 10.55 in 1875, from 7.86 in 1879 to 9.46 in 1880, of from 5.81 in 1890 to 6.77 in 1891. The effect of the Tongking and Madagascar expeditions obviously ought to have been noted, as also that of the reduction of the term of service from five years to three. The report professes, nevertheless, to trace the successful attempts to check certain maladies. Thus vaccination and revaccination are credited with the virtual extirpation of small-pox, which up to 1878 caused about 100 deaths per annum, whereas in 1896 the number fell to 2, and in 1897 to 1. Filters have in like manner checked typhoid fever, though at Marseilles, Nice, and Castres, owing to bad water, that malady is endemic. The military death rate from that cause was in 1896 .96 per 1,000, the lowest on record, but those three garrisons alone had 96 deaths, being one-fifth of the total number. The treatment of diphtheria by serum has reduced the mortality from 11.8 per 100 patients to 6 per 100. Scarlatina, measles, and influenza are still frequent, but prompt isolation and thorough disinfection are employed, most of the barracks now having steam stoves for the latter process. Lastly, tuberculosis is the cause of one-fifth of the total mortality, but under a law of April, 1898, soldiers presenting symptoms of the disease will be sent back to their homes till on recovery they can return to the ranks.

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Its Condition as Shown by the Latest Issue of the Bulletin.

The last number of the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin contains a summary of the conditions affecting labor, especially as to employment and earnings, prepared at the Bureau of Statistics and Labor from reports made by agents of the Bureau. The summary covers the leading industries and the more important manufacturing centres of the Commonwealth, and is based, principally, upon comparisons of the weeks ending Feb. 19 and May 21 of the present year.

Reports from the Building Trades of Boston indicate unusual dullness. Less work has developed than was contemplated in February, and many contemplated operations have been suspended. Builders in general are not employing more than one-fourth the usual number. Wages are unchanged, except that masons demanded and obtained an advance of 3 cents an hour. Many builders, however, claim that this advance has no significance.

In the brewing industry wages have not changed in any respect. On account of the approaching Summer season a greater demand for goods was reported in May than in February.

Five of nine printing, bookbinding, and publishing establishments reported business poorer than in February. Stock has not materially changed. Earnings have increased by the reduction of the number of hours per week from fifty-nine to fifty-four, the compensation remaining the same. Collections were slower than in February and prices for work inclined to fall off.

Manufacturers of musical instruments report no great change in employment since February, but a marked diminution in the number employed as compared with the same period in 1897. Wages remain unchanged.

In the clothing industry lower wages are reported, due, it is said, to much of the work being done under the contract system and an increase in the number of contractors. No material decrease appears since February, although the decline in present earnings, as compared with the same period of last year, is quite marked. This does not apply to cutters employed by manufacturers.

In machines and machinery, business is reported depressed as compared with last year, but no change in employment since February. Wages remain unchanged, except in one large concern, making a special product in constant demand.

In certain lines of metals and metallic goods improvement is noted, but conditions are not up to the level of 1897. In a few cases increase is reported in wages. The tendency of prices for products is downward. Returns from firms employing in various industries 6,422 persons, for the week ended Feb. 19, show an increase of 496 for the week ended May 21, and an increase in the pay roll of $7,398.

Reports from other cities are summarized in the following except from the bulletin:

"The reports by industries indicate a decline in the number of persons employed in May as compared with February, in the following:

"Boots and shoes; cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus; leather; machines and machinery; musical instruments and materials; paper; printing, publishing, and bookbinding; print works, and bleacheries; woolen goods and worsted goods. The decline is very slight, however, in machines and machinery and paper, and amounts to less than 5 per cent. in leather, machines and machinery, paper, and worsted goods.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Buys In the Omaha and Republican Valley Lines—Two Sales Aggregate $770,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 18.—The several lines making up the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, 482 miles, were bid in today at mortgage sale by the reorganized Union Pacific.

Two sales were held, one under the extension mortgage and the second under the first and consolidated mortgages. W. D. Cornish, Vice President of the Union Pacific, and Lawrence Greer were the only bidders.

The first sale went to them at $20,000, and the second at the upset price, $750,000. Special Commissioner W. S. Alexander made the sale. Howard I. Abbetts, General Master in Chancery for the Union Pacific, and W. A. Sargent of Boston, representing the mortgage, were witnesses.

To-morrow the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Branch, will be sold at Lincoln, Kan. It is 225 miles long.

Kearney and Black Hills Sale.

KEARNEY, Neb., Aug. 18.—There was but one bid for the Kearney and Black Hills Road when it was offered for sale by Special Master Alexander. Vice President Cornish of the Union Pacific offered $150,000 for the branch line and it was knocked down to him at that figure.

CENTRAL PACIFIC LIENS.

English Stockholders Make Inquiry Concerning the Government Plans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Sir William T. Marriott and Walter Morsehead of London, representing English holders of Central Pacific Railroad stock, called on the President to-day and later had a conference with the Attorney General. The object of their visit to Washington was to learn what were the purposes of the Government with respect to foreclosure proceedings or action under the authority granted by Congress at its last session to effect a settlement with the Central Pacific and Western Pacific companies.

They also asked permission to be represented in any proceedings contemplating a settlement with the Central Pacific. No definite answer could be given them at this time as to what action would be taken in the premises. The Government, however, it was said, could not undertake to settle any matters of difference between the company and the shareholders, its principal concern being to secure the liquidation of its own liens upon the roads. Sir William and Mr. Morshead returned to New York, where they will confer with other shareholders.

Oregon R. R. and Navigation Co.

A meeting of representatives of the preferred and common stockholders of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company was held at 27 William Street yesterday. The following were selected to be voted for by the voting Trustees as Directors of the Company at the meeting to be held in Portland, Oregon, on Sept. 1: A. L. Mohler, H. W. Corbett, W. B. Ayer, W. W. Cotton, William Mackintosh, Henry Failing, W. M. Ladd, and A. L. Mills of Portland, Oregon; Miles C. Moore of Walla Walla, Washington; William L. Bull, Henry W. Cannon, Daniel S. Lamont, and Edward W. Harriman of New York; C. S. Mellen of St. Paul, Minn., and Samuel Carr of Boston, Mass.

Sierra Railway Extension.

JAMESTOWN, Cal., Aug. 18.—Prince Poniatowski, W. H. Crocker, H. T. Crocker, and others interested in the Sierra Railway, have decided to extend immediately that road to the sugar pine belt, twenty miles above here. The Crockers own about 30,000 acres of timber lands in this country. It is their intention to erect mills where the timber will be cut and dressed. It is the general opinion that the road will be extended over the mountains into Nevada next season.

Jamestown & Lake Erie Foreclosure.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The attorneys for the bondholders of the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railroad have commenced foreclosure proceedings against the road. The mortgage is for $250,000, and is foreclosed at this time on account of default in the payment of interest on the bonds.

Escaping Military Prisoner Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—S. R. Beale, John Meredith, and Edgar W. Sweeney, three prisoners, escaped from Alcatraz Island military prison last night in a small rowboat. They were followed by a dozen shots fired by the sentry, and as the boat disappeared in the darkness a groan was heard. It is thought at least one of the escaping prisoners was shot. The men had started away from the island when a sentry saw them. He called to them to halt, and as they did not obey he fired. Other soldiers sent bullets flying about the rapidly receding boat, but it disappeared.

An Old Baltimore Pump.

From the Baltimore News.

The faithful old pump which stands on Eastern Avenue, near Bond Street, and which for over half a century has poured forth clear, pure cold water despite city pollution, which has ruined nearly all the other pumps in town, is still alleviating the thirst of East Baltimoreans, and, although from early morning until late at night its handle is constantly going, it has never yet run dry, but pours out the clearest, coldest water over its old iron spout that East Baltimore affords. Its water has been analyzed and found to be perfectly wholesome and purer even than the city water. On the curb under its spout is a half barrel where thirsty dogs and horses can drink, and thus the old pump has for more than fifty years proved a blessing to both man and beast.

At any hour from 4 A. M. until midnight people with kettles, cans, coffee pots, pitchers, and buckets can be seen assembled about the old pump getting drinkable water, which the city service has not afforded them of late. From early last Sunday morning until midnight, according to estimates by the police, over 5,000 persons got water at the old pump. Sometimes the line was a block long, and a squad of police was required to preserve order. A great advantage of the pump water over the city water is that it is almost as cold as ice water. This feature alone makes it a great attraction during the hot weather to those whose limited means will not permit them to buy ice. The old pump is free for all, and is a landmark of East Baltimore.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. W. Rycroft, Bradford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Earl of Cassilles, Maybole, Scotland; Francisco Carrera, Havana, and Sebastin Fernandez, Havana.

GRAND—José E. O'Kelly, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Charles H. Rowe, London.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston, and Charles C. Tyler, Connecticut.

MARLBOROUGH—Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton, Philadelphia, and Assemblyman W. I. Taber, Herkimer.

NETHERLAND—Charles D. Cramp, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Miss Millward, London.

WALDORF—E. A. Maund, England; William Thompson, Glasgow, and Augusto Valentines, Italy.

WINDSOR—Gen. G. M. Sorrell, Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams & McMurray, Hawkersville, Ga.; J. Wallace Adams, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Bierer, S., Hiawatha, Kan.; dry gdoos; Hotel Albert.
Bachman, P., Greenville, Ohio; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. V. Seger cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. S. Johnson, furnishing goods; 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, domestics and woolens; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, 2 Walker Street.
Crane, Jackson & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Crane, groceries.
Duker, William T., Quincy, Ill., dry goods; Stuart House.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thayer, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Simmons, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. P. Manchester, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Goldberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Sarah Sachs, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldberg & Lewis, Taladega, Ala.; Samuel Goldberg, general merchandise.
Garratt, E. D., & Co., Galveston, Texas; E. D. Garratt, notions and furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Glazer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, notions; 21 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; Plaza Hotel.
Huthnance, Green & Rountree, Macon, Ga.; J. W. Rountree, notions; E. D. Huthnance, furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.
Horn, A., & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, carpets and notions; 478 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Heenan, D. A., & Co., Streator, Ill.; W. L. Semcott, cloaks and suits; J. A. Finley, domestics and dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Heer, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; Cora Edmunds, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Huhn & Paintner, Greenville, Ohio; Morris Huhn, clothing; Hotel St. Denis.
Herpalsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Emma Heiser, general dry goods; 460 West Twenty-third Street.
Joseph, A. & W., Hempstead, Texas; A. Joseph, general dry goods.
Kline, H. A., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. A. Kline, notions and furnishing goods; 98 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Lamman, J. H., New Albany, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Livingston, D. & S., San Francisco, Cal.; D. Livingston, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Belvedere House.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; L. M. Meyer, notions and fancy goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss N. A. Palmer, millinery; 454 Broome Street.
Mayer, Edward, & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Edward Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Osborn & Grisler, Greensborough, Ala.; P. T. Osborn, general store; New York Hotel.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; T. W. Walsh cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Post, S. E., Aurora, Mo., dry goods and clothing; Riverdale, N. J.
Phoenix Furniture, Charleston, S. C.; A. W. Litschge, furniture, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ray & Elliott, Belton, Texas; S. M. Ray, dry goods and clothing; Hotel St. George.
Rose, R. H., Carthage, Mo.; G. A. Rose, general dry goods; Bath Beach.
Reich & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Kansas City, Mo.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks and suits; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Rose, R. H., Carthage, Mo.; Mrs. Rose, general dry goods; Bath Beach.
Springfield Cash Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; Eugene Sharum, dry goods and millinery; 54 East Eleventh Street.
Selig, Sam, Columbus, Miss., dry goods and clothing.
Schultz, Charles, Olney, Ill.; R. E. Schultz, millinary; Astor House.
Stull & Sonniksen, San José, Cal.; Louis Sonniksen, dry goods and carpets; Stuart House.
Swanson Brothers, Galesburg, Ill.; S. J. Swanson, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, silks and velvets; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Slutsky, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; W. Slutsky, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sistrunk & Lyons, Opelika, Ala.; J. B. Lyons, notions, hats and caps; Union Square Hotel.
Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Adams, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. H. Timothy, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.
The Gordon & Altin Company, Greenville, Ohio; Frank S. Gordon, dry goods and carpets; Hotel St. Denis.
Umatilla Branch Exchange, Umatilla, Fla.; M. H. McGuire, general merchandise; Hotel St. George.
Voight & Herpolsheimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods, &c.; 327 West Forty-sixth Street.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & Breese, Racine, Wis.; J. A. Williams, notions and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; A. C. Lane, hosiery and underwear; J. D. Wilson, cloaks and suits; R. Y. Pierce, crockery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ward, T. R., & Son, Greensborough, Ala.; T. R. Ward, general store; 118 East Twenty-third Street.
Willer, Goldman & Co., Shreveport, La.; H. Goldman, general merchandise.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—511 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
3:50 A. M.—110 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
11:30 A. M.—Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Michael Clark; damage, $15.
12:10 P. M.—601 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.
1:00 P. M.—161 Stanton Street; Carl Wood; damage slight.
4:20 P. M.—24 North Moore Street; William Pickhardt; damage, $200.
6:00 P. M.—1,926 Third Avenue; Laura Kahn; damage, $20.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. / P. M. / A. M.
Sun rises...5:14|Sun sets...6:52|Moon rises...7:34

High Water This Day.

A. M. / A. M. / A. M.
S. Hook...8:34|Gov. Isl'd...8:48|H. Gate...10:37
P. M. / P. M. / P. M.
S. Hook...[illegible]|Gov. Isl'd...[illegible]|H. Gate...10:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardandhu, Jamaica		3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 20.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanrose, Cuban ports		
Alsecuna, Mexican ports		1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon		2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Macedonia, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle		
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London		9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kennett, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship City of Columbia, from Seattle, close here daily up to Aug. 19, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8, at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Cheruskia, Hamburg, Aug. 5.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 16.
Forest Brook, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Patria, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Aug. 7.
Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 13.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 13.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. 18.
Rosse, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Vera, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Algoa, Shields, Aug. 9.
Allianca, Colon, Aug. 15.
Menantic, Swansea, Aug. 10.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

Lucerna, Hull, Aug. 10.
Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 18.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Aug. 10 and Queenstown 11th with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line.

SS Frieda, (Br.,) Barclay, Tilt Cove, N. F., Aug. 11, with copper ore to the American Metal Co.—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Aug. 11 and Southampton and Cherbourg 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived outside the Bar at 1:10 A. M. 19th.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Santos, &c., July 27, to J. C. Seager. Arrived in Quarantine at 12:55 A. M. 19th.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Santiago, &c., Aug. 12 with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Fermann, Sanchez Aug. 11, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Aug. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:51 A. M.

SS New York, Johnson, Azua, &c., Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans Aug. 12, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sicklen.

Ship Charmer, Holmes, San Francisco 118 ds., with mdse. to John Rosenfelds Sons.

Bark Guy C. Goss, (of Wareham, Mass.,) Mallett, Port Blakely 136 ds., with spars to C. S. Langdon & Co.—vessel to W. S. Besse.

Bark Lanskrona, (Br.,) Starratt, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 18, 9:30 P. M., calm, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Paula, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

Miscellaneous.

SOURABAYA, Java, Aug. 18.—SS Turbo, (Br.,) of 2,659 tons, which was to have sailed from Passaroeang, another port on the island, on Aug. 7 for the United States, as reported, has been on fire and much damage was done to both vessels and cargo before the flames were extinguished. At the time of the fire the Turbo was ready for sea, with a full outward cargo on board.

HAMBURG, Aug. 18.—Ship D. H. Watjen, (Ger.,) Capt. Wicke, which after arrival here from Tacoma was in collision with the tank steamer Gut Heil, (Ger.,) as before reported, had several plates torn off.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Capt. Cammarette, from Savannah for Antwerp, which anchored at the Downs after being ashore as before reported, has apparently sustained no damage. There was a loss of 350 barrels, mostly turpentine, which were jettisoned while the vessel was aground.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 18.—SS Whyland, (Dutch,) from a German port for New York, with a cargo of rags, was reported as apparently ashore in Round Shoal this afternoon. Underwriters' agent Mallowes went out to the steamer and later sent word that the steamer was hung up on the shoal, but would float at high water to-night. Mr. Mallowes is on board and will pilot the steamer over the shoals so the master can resume his trip to New York.

OPORTO, Aug. 18.—Bark Retriever, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, which arr. Aug. 11 from Harbor Breton, stranded while bound out.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, from New York, arr. at Kurrachee, no date.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Aug. 8.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Marseilles for New York via Naples Aug. 14.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York via St. Michaels for Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar Aug. 12.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, from Sourabaya, &c., for Delaware Breakwater and New York, passed Malta Aug. 17.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schenfeld, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Aug. 9.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin Aug. 14.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, sld. from Dunkirk for New York Aug. 18.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Buts, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Julis, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Trenaman, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld from Victoria for New York yesterday.

SS Etolia, (Br.,) Capt. Purcell, sld. from Avonmouth for New York to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Evelyn, (Br.,) Capt. Horner, from New York via Queenstown and Avonmouth, arr. at Sharpness Aug. 16.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Oekelman, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York via Aden for Yokohama, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:45 A. M. and proceeded.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York, arr. at Naples at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Delke Rickmers, (Ger.,) from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyerdicks, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, sld. form Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

CHOATE ON TRIAL BY JURY

New York Lawyer Addresses the American Bar Association.

HIS DEFENSE OF THE SYSTEM

What It Means and Its Value to the People—Its Advantages and Its Faults.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—A large audience assembled in Convention Hall this morning, and listened to the annual address to the American Bar Association by Joseph Choate of New York. The address elicited frequent applause. Mr. Choate spoke in part as follows:

"We meet at a most auspicious moment. Since this association last assembled for its annual conference the Nation has been engaged in a war which has absorbed all thoughts and necessarily distracted us from those peaceful purposes which annually bring us together. But now, with unexpected suddenness, at the cost of great treasure and much precious blood of our heroes, the truly noble object of the war has been accomplished and peace is already in sight.

"It might perhaps be expected that in accepting the very great honor of delivering the annual address provided by your Constitution I should enter upon a discussion of some of those important questions which must arise out of the consequences and results of the war. It is obvious that all such questions as they arise must naturally engage the best thought and the noblest and most patriotic exertions of our profession, which has always exercised a controlling influence upon controversies about constitutional power and National policy, and to whose special keeping is intrusted the study of those principles of right and justice which must govern the conduct of nations as well as of the individuals who compose them.

"But it seems to me that it would be out of place for us to-day to undertake to pronounce, as the organized representatives of the American bar, upon the possible but as yet unformulated questions in diplomacy, in policy, and in public law which will naturally follow upon such a momentous struggle and such overwhelming victories by sea and land. In the meantime I prefer, as I hope you prefer, to rely upon the wisdom and the patience, the courage and the firmness, of the President and his constitutional advisers, who have conducted the campaigns of our gallant army and navy to swift and sweeping victory.

"You will remember that only two years ago in this very presence, the Lord Chief Justice of England, in his admirable discourse before you on arbitration, declared, with your unanimous approval, that there may be even greater calamities than war, and that national dishonor is one of them. Now, nothing can be more certain than that we should have incurred real national dishonor if we had any longer refrained from intervening for the rescue of our oppressed and down-trodden neighbors. The god of battles and the judgment of the nations have completely vindicated that step, and I have no fear that any ambition for dominion or any lust of glory will bring upon us any calamity or dishonor whatever.

"In truth, the generous, the magnanimous terms of peace offered to our fallen and prostrate foes have already demonstrated that. The constitutional power to declare war is in Congress, but the equally important power to make peace rests with the President, subject to the subsequent approval of the Senate as to the terms of the treaty. It rests safely with him, and for one I am not in favor of intruding upon him too much outside advice and assistance.

The Trial By Jury.

"Recurring then to the more strictly professional objects of our meeting, and selecting a topic pertaining to the science of jurisprudence, which this association was organized to promote, I have thought that you would indulge me for a brief hour in considering a subject to which I could bring at least the results and convictions of a large experience, and which I have greatly at heart—a subject so trite that perhaps nothing new can be said about it which has been more discussed than any other, but which yet remains a subject of ever fresh and vital interest to every American lawyer and citizen—the trial by jury.

"You will readily recall the main incidents of the trial of Zola. An army officer belonging to a race obnoxious to the hatred and jealousy of the French people, accused of an infamous crime, hounded by a licentious press, had been tried and convicted by a court-martial, and after the most shameful degradation, had been condemned for life to solitary confinement upon a rock in the sea, eating out his heart with despair more biting than the talons of the vulture or the beak of the eagle. He protested his innocence, and scores of the best men of France declared their faith in it also, among them statesmen and officials of high rank and character, and before long it became apparent that, whether guilty or innocent, he had been condemned practically unheard, and the Government declared that 'reasons of State' forbade that the truth should be known.

"It was at this point that Zola, the most notorious at least, if not the most powerful, of French writers, with a courage and a chivalry never surpassed, took up the unhappy victim's cause, proclaimed his innocence, and challenged the authorities to bring himself to trial for his accusation against the court-martial, which, as he declared, had covered the illegality of the conviction of Dreyfus by the judicial crime of consciously acquitting the real criminal.

"The Government took up the challenge, and then followed a trial which, for reckless and cruel disregard of every principle of right and justice known to us, is surely without a precedent in modern history, and yet it purported to be a jury trial. A jury was sworn, but apparently its sole function was to register the edict of the Government, the army and the press, which demanded conviction. Of course, the defendant was presumed to be guilty until he should prove himself to be innocent, but every effort of himself and his counsel to elicit the truth was thwarted.

"Hearsay was the main staple of the proceedings. A perfect pandemonium prevailed throughout the trial, and at the end of two weeks, as everybody had known from the beginning, the heroic defendant was convicted and sentenced, and his principal witnesses were degraded or dismissed from the public services. However satisfactory such a method of administering criminal justice may be to the French people, who cling to it through all changes of Government, it could not but excite horror and disgust throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The proceedings were read wherever Zola's fascinating romances had preceded them. Every safeguard of personal liberty enjoyed in England and America for two centuries had been violated. We could not read the account of the trial without contrasting it with our own trial by jury, or without the pious utterance from every lip, 'Thank God! I am an American.'

"I do not appeal to mere sentiment or popular prejudice in defense of this which I believe to be the best method yet devised for the determination of disputed questions of fact in the administration of justice. There is no need of such appeals, and if I were weak enough to resort to them they would be wasted upon an assemblage of lawyers like this.

Strength of the System.

"The truth is, however, that the jury system is so fixed as an essential part of our political institutions; it has proved itself to be such an invaluable security for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property for so many centuries; it is so justly appreciated as the best and perhaps the only known means of admitting the people to a share and maintaining their wholesome interest in the administration of justice; it is such an indispensable factor in educating them in their personal and civil rights; it affords such a school and training in the law to the profession itself, and is so imbedded in our Constitutions which, as I have said, declare that it shall remain forever inviolate, requiring a convention or an amendment to improve or to alter it, that there can be no substantial ground for fear that any of us will live to see the people consent to give it up.

"For the trial of persons charged with crimes I do not believe that any material alteration of its character will ever be thought of. It is so much better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. In truth, in these days of multiplied statutory crimes and misdemeanors, a large majority of guilty men do escape by not being found out, by not being accused, by not being brought to trial after indictment, and largely, too, by setting aside the verdict by Courts of Appeals, so that our established public policy seems to lean against any harsh or rigid or arbitrary application of the criminal laws. The insuperable answer to any change so far as criminal trials are concerned is the question what substitute will you provide, and none has ever been suggested that would command the approval of a Corporal's guard of lawyers or of laymen.

"There is one serious infirmity in trial by jury in criminal cases in times of great excitement, especially when the more boisterous portion of the press undertakes, as it generally does, to prejudge the case and to condemn the accused unheard. The jury, under such circumstances, finds it hard to resist the impression of public sentiment so loudly proclaimed. The courage and firmness which stood as an effectual barrier against the wrath and tyranny of Kings, and which won for the petit jury so much of its prestige and glory in English history, are certainly likely at times to fail when confronting the outraged sentiment of that more potent and dangerous despot—an enraged democracy.

"Fortunately such tempests of popular fury are very rarely directed against innocence, and other tribunals do not withstand their fury while the storm lasts any better than the jury. Judges of the first instance, and even the local tribunals of appeal, have been found equally powerless to stem the tide. Study the reports of our own Court of Appeals in recent years, and you will find more than one instance of public wrath in our great metropolis, fanned into a devouring flame by some lawless newspapers and a somewhat lawless investigating committee, where the trial court, unconsciously influenced and loudly sustained by public opinion, committed fatal errors against the prisoner, which were confirmed by the local tribunal of appeal, and it was only when the storm had passed and the atmosphere cooled that the court of last resort sitting in the remote capital corrected the error, and each time with the unfortunate result that an apparently guilty prisoner who had been convicted upon illegal evidence or rulings escaped altogether.

"One other charge against trial by jury in criminal cases is the possibility of corruption and bribery of individual jurors. But, in my judgment, the common estimate of the extent of this danger is greatly exaggerated. There are but a few well-authenticated cases of such crimes in the jury box. I have had little to do with the trial of criminal cases, but in an experience of more than forty years in the trial of civil cases before juries, I cannot recall one case where I had reason to believe that corruption or bribery had reached a single juror. And if you can show me a few authentic cases of such infamy in the jury box, I will undertake to match them with an equal number of similar crimes committed by Judges who have been properly exposed and punished.

Its Component Elements.

"Let me say what I understand by a jury trial; that picturesque, dramatic, and very human transaction, that arena on which has been fought the great battle of liberty against tyranny, of right against wrong, of suitor against suitor, that school which has always been open for the instruction and entertainment of the common people of England and America, that nursery, that common school of lawyers and Judges which has had five times more pupils than all the law schools and Inns of Court combined—for there are ninety thousand lawyers in America of whom four-fifths probably never saw the inside of a law school.

"Well, the first and most essential element in a jury trial is a wise, learned, impartial, and competent Judge—a Judge qualified by his character, learning, and experience to preside over and control the proceedings, and to advise the jury as to the discharge of their duties. Add to the ordinary modicum of legal learning, courage, honesty, and common sense, and you have the kind of Judge I mean.

"And then there are the twelve honest and intelligent jurors drawn from the body of the community, sworn to pass upon the issue, and to return whence they came when their task is done. Do we say that the average citizen is not equal to the duty, we belie our American manhood, we contradict the whole course of judicial history, and we fail of our duty to the communities of which we form a part, which rely upon us implicitly for the legislative machinery by which juries are to be secured.

"And then you must have the earnest and loyal advocates, sworn to do their whole duty; which means to employ all their powers and attainments, and to use their utmost skill and eloquence, in exhibiting the merits each of his own side of the case. In doing so, as Mr. Justice Curtis well said, the advocate only does his duty, and if the adversary does his, the administration of justice is secured. I omit not the indispensable presence of the public, an ever essential feature in this great historic forum, for justice, though blind to the parties and to everything but the merits of the case, must never be secret. It is the sacred possession of the people in whose name and by whose authority it is done.

"Let me now consider the principal evils and mischiefs incident to and perhaps inseparable from this much-prized trial by jury, for which all sorts of nostrums and legislative innovations have been suggested as radical cures. The existence of some cannot be denied, but I am persuaded that the force and effect of each of them has been grossly exaggerated, and that they can all be remedied, not by any material alteration, but by a better administration of the system as it now exists in our Federal courts, and in the vast majority of States whose Constitutions still require that it shall be preserved inviolate.

"And first and most common is the complaint of the rule of unanimity, which requires the entire votes of the twelve to render a verdict. But, in truth, the discharge of a jury because they are unable to agree and the consequent necessity of a new trial is a comparatively infrequent event. So far as the imperfect statistics which I have been able to gather show, only about 3, or at most 4 per cent. of all jury trials end in a disagreement. There is a certain percentage of cases so doubtful and so difficult that the disagreement of the jury instead of being a disaster is a positive good, as leading the parties to such a compromise as they ought to have made before carrying the case into court—or if that fails, in giving an opportunity for new light and reconsideration.

Objection to the Unanimity Rule.

"But the great objection to dispensing with the rule of unanimity, and requiring the decision of a majority or of two-thirds or three-quarters of the jury to control, is the certain danger of hasty and therefore of unjust or extravagant verdicts. It is not to be forgotten that with every verdict when carried into judgment property passes, or claims to money or property are determined. The rule so long insisted upon by the English and American people, that the right to the property or money in question shall not pass until the whole jury is satisfied, by the clear preponderance of evidence, that it ought to pass, is not too great a security by which the sacred right of property ought to be held. The right of property, as Mr. Webster said at Plymouth in 1820, is the cornerstone of civil society, and its sanctity cannot be safely invaded or impaired.

"I do not forget that certain Judges of the very highest repute, to whom we owe all deference and honor—Mr. Justice Miller among them—have declared themselves in favor of some departure from the ancient rule of unanimity—and that a report was once made to this association by a majority of its standing Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure in favor of such a change; that by the Constitution of three or four States which include less than 10 per cent. of our people, a verdict by nine of the jury has been directly provided for, and that by those of four or five other States, indirect provision in the same direction has been made, by authorizing the Legislature under prescribed limitations to enact laws to the same effect, and that in Scotland a verdict by three-quarters of the jury has long been permitted.

"Nor do I overlook the fact that learned essayists and philosophers without number, who probably never sat upon a jury or participated in the trial of a cause, headed by Bentham, who failed as a lawyer and hated all form of litigation, and had a special aversion to Blackstone, have decried the rule of unanimity. On such a question better fifty years of experience than a whole cycle of theories. And I treat with equal indifference that constant torrent of declamation from the periodical and the newspaper press, which declares that the effect of the rule of unanimity is to create popular discontent and to bring the administration of justice into contempt. I believe that the great mass of the people, whose rights and interests are herein chiefly involved, are satisfied with the rule as it now stands, and cannot and ought not to be argued out of it.

"But it is fair, I think, to say, that the Judges referred to, however eminent, represent but an infinitely small proportion of judicial opinion on the subject, that their suggestions on this point were rather obiter dicta without any statement of reasons, and that they had for the most part been long removed in appellate tribunals from direct touch with nisi prius affairs; that the report of your committee referred to after a very brief discussion was consigned to an oblivion from which it has never emerged—that the few States which have by their Constitutions made the direct change, adopted it under social conditions differing somewhat from those of the older States that maintain the old rule; that, although in those States the new method is said by some to work well, there is no evidence that anywhere it works on the whole any better than the old rule—that the Legislatures who have received Constitutional permission to make such change have, as I understand, hitherto wisely refrained from making it, and that, as to Scotland, her whole system of judicial administration is peculiar, and that her course in this regard, however satisfactory to her own people, has never suggested to the English people or Government the idea of following her example.

"Upon the whole, the English people and ours maintain sound and wholesome views on this important subject, which ought not to be disturbed, especially in these times, when the aggressive ranks of Socialism and Populism are disposed to strike at the right of property, the foundation of civilized society, and would naturally seek to convert the jury box into a weapon of offense.

Expedition of Legal Business.

"The next formidable charge against the common law trial by jury is to accuse it of a great share in the law's delay. But I deny the charge absolutely and altogether. There is nothing in the whole realm of litigation so short, sharp, and decisive as the ordinary jury trial. From the first moment when the impaneling of the jury begins down to the last when the verdict is recorded, there is no pause or interruption except such as the natural wants of those concerned for food and rest and sleep require. It would not be possible to devise a mode of trial which in its actual operation would more absolutely preclude delay.

"As compared with the abominable system of references which is the practical substitute for it, a trial by jury is like the lightning's dash. These references hang on for months and generally for years; they wear out the life blood of the parties, and pile up an accumulated mass of expense for the fees of lawyers, referees, and stenographers, fatal to the patience and endurance of clients. Why, I have one in my hands to-day which began in September, 1864, has survived both parties, all the witnesses, and a long succession of referees, and will still live on to be buried with the surviving counsel.

"In these days, too, when in trial by the Judge without a jury, written and printed briefs are to be submitted after the oral argument, indefinite delays ensue. No, the charge of delay against juries and jury trials is wholly without foundation. But there are most grevious delays between the joining of issue of fact and the opportunity to try the case before a jury, and further grevious delays between a just and righteous verdict and the realization of the money or property represented by it—delays at both ends, for which the jury are in no wise responsible, and which are the direct result of vicious legal machinery, capable in a large degree of alleviation and cure. It is to these that I bespeak your most careful attention, for here, as it seems to me, this association owes a duty to the profession and to the community from the constant performance of which it ought not to shrink.

"These codes of procedure which have taken the place of a simple practice regulated by rules of court, have become so cumbrous and impossible, they afford and create such opportunities for delay, they provide for and contemplate such countless preliminary motions, each a litigation in itself, that there seems no way out but to cut the Gordian knot and return to the ancient practice. Take our own New York code alone, the degenerated mother of so many illegitimate offspring, it has grown to a monster of more than 3,600 sections, each section pregnant with some procedure—and while, unhappily, in our city, it takes nearly two years, except in preferred cases, to reach a jury case for trial, every intervening week from the day of its commencement may be filled with a distinct and separate motion.

"Surely this fruitful source of delay could be and ought to be cut up by the roots. The long waiting for a jury case to be reached on the calendar is in many cases a denial of justice. If ten jury terms constantly at work, for instance in our city, are not enough to keep the calendar down, twenty ought to be assigned to sit until the docket is cleared.

Need of Reforms.

"The avoidable delays subsequent to appeal, waiting for years for the appeal from judgment on the jury's verdict to be heard and disposed of, ought also to be remedied and prevented for the future. Of course my experience is mostly confined to the New York courts, but there it does now take nearly three years from verdict to final judgment in the Court of Appeals, making five years from commencement of suit to the recovery of one's just dues by suit, and all this delay—not an hour of it chargeable to the jury—avoidable, and therefore inexcusable.

"It is very clear now that we made a great mistake in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, in revising the judiciary article, in not retaining the clause which provided for the appointment of a special commission when necessary for clearing off all arrears of appeals. No wonder that suitors tire and resort to settlements, arbitrations, and board committees for a prompt and speedy adjustment of their controversies. Such a result, however brought about, is a direct benefit, for litigation is a positive evil. But for the thousands upon thousands, the vast majority of suitors in every community who remain and claim their rights in the courts, these intolerable grievances by delay ought to be remedied, so that the administration of justice may not be brought into contempt, and this unjust and wholly undeserved stigma, falsely imputed to trial by jury, be forever removed.

"There is one other serious evil after verdict which the common sense and sound judgment of our judicial brethren might and should reduce, if they cannot altogether remove it, without new legislation. I mean the granting of new trials for trivial and unsubstantial errors in the charge of the trial Judge or in the admission or rejection of evidence. Where, for such errors which do not go to the root of the action or defense, a new trial is granted, I think that your universal experience will testify that a second jury, in at least twenty-nine cases out of thirty, finds the same verdict over again, making the whole procedure between the two verdicts a total loss of time, expense, and labor.

"The only other important defect attributed to the trial by jury as conducted from time immemorial, is the too prevalent notion that it permits to the trial Judge too great a power in conducting the trial and guiding the deliberations of the jury. And so jealous have the people in some of the States become of such imputed interference of the Judges with the functions of the jury, that in several States, instead of taking measures to improve their breed of Judges, statutory contrivances have been devised to curtail and impair what seems to me to be the necessary function of the court, as an inherent part of the tribunal, without which its duties cannot be well and properly performed, whereby frequent failures of justice must eventually result.

Invasion of the Court's Rights.

"I can conceive of nothing better adapted than all such devices for mutilating and emasculating trial by jury, marring its symmetry, and destroying its utility as the best means of ascertaining the truth of the facts for judgment. That they are an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the court and the people, in a State whose Constitution like that of New York provides that trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, may be claimed with great force and probable success. But aside from that, my objection is that they tend to disable and impair the jury itself so far as they tend to deprive it of the rightful and necessary aid and assistance of the court.

"It is impossible for twelve jurymen, laymen of average or even of superior intelligence, unaccustomed to the application of evidence to issues, called from their several vocations for the service of the court, however patient and attentive they may be, without aid from the court to carry along all the evidence as it falls from the lips of witnesses for a week or a month, to apply each piece of testimony to the issues, and pack it away in their minds as they go along, to measure the results of cross-examination upon the direct testimony, to weigh the evidence of the one side against that of the other. They are necessarily intent for the moment upon each word of testimony as it drops from the lips of the witnesses. In a long trial the general effect of the evidence upon their minds is vague and indefinite, their memory of details far from clear, the conflicting arguments of counsel confusing, and they naturally look to the Judge to be the light, as Lord Bacon says, to open their eyes to see their way through the labyrinth and find the clues that shall conduct them to the truth.

"But you will justly ask, Is there no defect, no drawback, no decadence in this much boasted trial by jury? and is there no improvement, no remedy which you can suggest as the result of forty years' experience, as a participant in this mode of trial? and you will very properly expect from me an answer to these questions. Well, I do admit the existence in some degree of the very faults which I have been considering, but the result of my experience and observation has been that in the general estimate their extent is grossly exaggerated, and if you have followed me thus far and read between the lines of my address you have seen that I have no faith in the legislative remedies which have been experimentally applied, because they tend generally to impair the integrity, the efficiency, and the utility of this great and time-honored tribunal, and because they do not propose—there has never yet been proposed—any adequate substitute to take its place.

Improving the Standard.

"That the general grade of jurors, especially in our large cities, can be raised to the ideal standard there can be no doubt, and generally the existing statutes are ample. It is neglect and abuse in executing and administering them, neglect and abuse for which I think the Commissioners, the courts, and the bar are largely responsible, that bring into the jurybox too often too much of the refuse of our city directories, too much of ignorance and incapacity, and allows the men of business, of property, and of character to escape the arduous and responsible duty. What lawyer practicing at the bar, what Bar Association in any State has ever taken any pains to see to it that the power of selection intrusted to official hands is so exercised as to bring fit men to this important service? Have our Judges taken due care in exercising the power intrusted to them to compel the reluctant to serve?

"Take, for instance, the City of New York with its six or seven hundred thousand voters, and its annual need of ten or twenty thousand jurors, a list to be selected by a Commissioner appointed for the purpose. Will anybody pretend to say that if the duty of selection is properly performed a body of men amply qualified cannot be had for the service of the State, and ignorance, incapacity, and low character in all respects excluded from the first approach to the jurybox?

"Let me give you an illustration which shows what the faithful discharge of the duty of selection will accomplish. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York petit jurors are selected by the clerk and a designated Commissioner under the supervision of Judges who take pride in securing competent jurors. Instead of selecting from the vast list of voters men who are not known, as seems to be the too common method, they select only those who are known for character, for intelligence, for merit, and fitness, and the result is that a panel of twelve for the trial of any case can always be had representing the general intelligence of the community and even better, and entirely worthy of the palmiest days of jury trials.

Selection of Judges.

"And competent men having been thus selected must be compelled to serve. Too great exemptions are allowed, too paltry excuses accepted, and the very men who by their weight and character would leaven the whole lump escape altogether. Jury duty is a great political and public service, as much so as voting or military service or the payment of taxes, and no fit men ought to be allowed to escape from the liability to perform it. I know how irksome it is—I know how thankless it too often appears to be, but if our political institutions are worth saving, if this cardinal feature of free and popular government is to be preserved and transmitted entire, this peculiar form of public service must be performed by citizens fit for the duty; voluntarily if they will—but by force of compulsion if need be—and it is very largely in the hands of the bar and of the courts to see to it that this is done.

"And then I insist that the Judge who presides in the court is the keystone of the arch in the jury trial; that he must be permitted to have control of the proceedings from begining to end, and be indeed a clear light to open the eyes of the jurors. The selection of Judges lies largely in the hands of the bar, whose members always compose by a large majority the judiciary nominating conventions of both parties. All that can be done—all that ought to be done in each instance—is to select with sole regard to merit and fitness the best man that can be had for the judicial seat. I will not insist without regard to party—although I think so—but without regard to the dictation of any party machine or of any party despot. You may be Republicans or you may be Democrats, but you are lawyers and citizens first, and you owe this duty at least to your profession and your country.

"There is one other abuse against which we can at least utter an indignant protest. I mean the toleration of judicial candidates who are willing or permitted to pay for their nomination or to pay their party for their election. No matter what their personal or professional qualifications in other respects may be, such a means of reaching the office cannot but degrade the bench. Imagine John Marshall, or James Kent, or John Jay contributing $10,000 or any other sum to his party as a condition precedent to taking office; could it have been said of either of them that the judicial ermine touched nothing less spotless than itself when it fell upon his shoulders?

"And finally the advocates, the third great factor and component of the trial by jury. They at least are in your hands, and they must rise or fall to the standard which you fix. They are not a class set apart like the English barristers by special training and office for the work of the courtroom, but are necessarily eliminated by accident, by ambition, by personal faculties, for this peculiar service. In the long run the doctrine of selection operates. It is necessarily the survival of the fittest that groups them by themselves, but the fountain cannot rise higher than its source, and their courage, their honesty, their training, and fitness will always be measured by the standard which the bar at large exemplifies, imposes, and demands.

"Give us then competent jurors, able Judges, and honest, fearless, and learned advocates, and trial by jury, which I am sure the people of America are determined to maintain, will still be the best safeguard of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Future of the Bar.

"This association necessarily looks to the future for the results of its annual conferences and its earnest work. Our individual labors are nearly finished, but we can do much to clear the field for our sons, for the youth who as we hope will follow in our footsteps. The best hopes of our noble profession have always been, as they always will be, in its younget ranks, and this was never so true as at this very moment. The standard of legal education has never before been advanced to its present height. The young men who come annually from the law schools to recruit our ranks are better equipped and qualified—far more so than we ever were—to enter upon the arduous and responsible duties that await them.

"Let us preserve and restore and transmit to them in all its wonted vigor this ancient and noble tribunal—to arouse their ambition, to stimulate their ardor, to stir their eloquence, to seal their devotion, and if in turn they prove true to the dreams of their youth—which are always of lofty aims and high ideals—our jurisprudence will indeed have been advanced."

Reports were made by a standing committee on jurisprudence and law reform, on judicial administration and remedial procedure, on legal education and admission to the bar, on commercial law, on international law, on grievance, and on law reporting and digesting.

This evening's session was devoted to receiving reports of special committees on expression and classification of the law, on Indian legislation, on uniform State laws, on Federal code of criminal procedure, on patent law, on uniformity of procedure and comparative law, on parole and indeterminate sentence of prisoners, on Federal Courts, and on appeals from orders appointing receivers.

The legal section this afternoon completed its labors after electing William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, La., President, and George M. Sharp of Baltimore, Md., Secretary. The Patent Law Section this evening elected James H. Raymond of Chicago, Ill., President, and Arthur Stewart of Baltimore, Md., Secretary.

WIFE AND CHILDREN GONE.

Chicago Man Here Searching—They Had Missed Their Steamer.

Carl Fleming, general supervisor in the electric light department of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, is searching this city for his wife and children. Mrs. Fleming, with her children, Nils, four years old, and Ebba, a year her brother's senior, left her home in Chicago three weeks ago with the intention of visiting her husband's parents in Europe. She had tickets for the Thingvalla Line steamship Island, and, upon arriving here, immediately transferred her baggage to the vessel. Then she went ashore with the children and telegraphed to Chicago.

Fleming was surprised a few days ago to receive a letter from the New York agents of the steamship line, A. G. Johnson & Co., saying that while Mrs. Fleming was ashore the steamer had sailed. The letter said she had taken a room at the Stevens House, 21 Broadway, but had remained there only two days. She left the hotel for the Swedish Lutheran Immigration House, at 5 Water Street, to reduce her expenses. Next he received a telegram from the steamship company saying that his wife and children had left the Immigration House and their whereabouts could not be ascertained. He started at once for this city. The proprietor of the Immigration House told him that Mrs. Fleming left the place last Sunday morning with her children, saying she was going out for a short time. She has not been seen or heard of since. Several articles of clothing left in her room showed her intention of returning. The police have been unable to find any trace of the missing trio. The husband has searched the numerous smaller hotels of the city in vain. Mrs. Fleming is tall and slender, with dark eyes and brown hair.

Prof. Mommsen's Views.

The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with Prof. Theodore Mommsen.

Discussing the possibility of an Anglo-German alliance, the great scholar said:

"I do not believe in the possibility of a union between England and America, and still less in a great alliance uniting the Anglo-Saxons and Germans.

"The English certainly need allies, because they are threatened by France and Russia, but what European powers will do Britain's dirty work?

"My impression is rather that France, Russia, and Germany will combine to divide the British Empire among themselves.

"France would take Egypt, Germany Cape Colony, and Russia England's Asiatic possessions."

AT THE AQUEDUCT TRACK

Maher Won but Three of the Six Races in Which He Had Mounts.

DOMINEER WON AT 25 TO 1

The Other Races Were Won by Lennep, Swamp Angel, St. Clair, Maximo Gomez, and Harry Crawford.

It makes little difference to the regular race-goers that have the Aqueduct habit what sort of a card they turn out. The crowd goes there and bets its money just as freely as if it were sure-enough horses that were running over the track, instead of a lot of cast-offs and pretty worthless cattle. Bettors, as a rule, back jockeys rather than horses there, and few ask what the horse is, but only look to see what Maher rides, and then back his mount. Yesterday Maher had mounts in six races, and very general surprise was expressed because he won only three of the races. He got lost with the favorite, Crown, in the opening dash for two-year-old maidens, which was won by Domineer, a 25 to 1 chance, cleverly ridden by Moody; won the next two races with Lennep and Swamp Angel; was beaten by St. Clair in the next; then won with Maximo Gomez, and was "outside of the money" in the last race, another affair for maidens.

Whatever there was of that mysterious thing known as class in the day's races was confined to the fourth event, a handicap for two-year-olds, for which John Daly's colt Prince of Wales, ridden by Maher, was the favorite in the betting. The Prince got a good start and was in the lead of the field up to the last sixteenth pole, when Cunningham sent St. Clair along with a rush, caught Prince of Wales and beat him home very handily, the Prince having all he could do to beat Ben Viking by a head for the place.

Rossifer looked for a time, in the fifth event, as if he were going to give Maximo Gomez a pretty hard argument for the money. But at the end Rossifer tired or Maximo Gomez came so fast, it was hard to say which, that Gomez won with plenty of space to spare.

If there was anything like class among a lot of maiden two-year-olds, the opening dash might have been looked upon as a surprising reversal of form, as Domineer has been a consistent last in the last four or five races in which he started. But "form" among maiden two-year-olds at this time of the year cannot be expected, and so there was only surprise instead of indignation when the colt won with 25 to 1 as the current price against him, while the Maher horse, Crown, never had a chance to get any part of the money. Somers, properly the favorite for the dash, was in second place at the end of the run, which upset the good thing which the Dwyer following thought they had in the race.

Lennep and Swamp Angel won their races, as was to be expected. The last race, a scramble for three-year-old maidens, was noticeable principally for the number of horses in the field that had been treated with "the dope," that artificial producer of speed. Yet it was won by the outsider, Harry Crawford, one of the few animals that was not suspected of having courage and speed hypodermically administered.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Domineer, Columbus Stable's ch. c., by Prestonpans-Chiquita, 110 pounds, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1....(Moody)

2—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5....(Sims)

3—Improvident, R. Whitford's b. c., 110, 10 to 1....(O'Leary)

Saraphic, 107, 60 to 1, (Cunningham;) Yule Tide, 110, 60 to 1, (Hamilton;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 110, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Crown, 107, 2 to 1, (Maher;) High Water, 107, 25 to 1, (Littlefield;) Lowna, 107, 60 to 1, (Hewitt;) Ben Blue, 110, 12 to 1, (Songer,) and Eighteen Carat, 110, 60 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45. Winner bought in by owner for $2,005.

1—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3 years, by Candlemas-Wanton, 103 pounds, $1,200, 2 to 5 and out....(Maher)

2—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 107, 6 to 1 and even money....(Spencer)

3—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 5, 108, 12 to 1....(Moody)

4—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 90, 6 to 1....(J. Daly)

Won easily by a length; twelve lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. About seven furlongs. Time—1:25 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 106 pounds, $400, 7 to 10 and out....(Maher)

2—Debride, Allegrette & Zimmer's br. g., 4, 108, 10 to 1....(Spencer)

3—Vannessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyles's br. m., 4, 99, 3 to 1....(Moody)

Tanis, 5, 108, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Headlight II., 5, 104, 10 to 1, (J. Clay;) Vigenta, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Neville,) and Stachelberg, 4, 109, 25 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-old handicap. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 119 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Cunningham)

2—Prince of Wales, John Daly's ch. c., 114, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5....(Maher)

3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's br. c., 116, 6 to 1....(Sims)

Passaic, 106, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Mail Bag, 105, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Sister Fox, 95, 15 to 1, (Towers,) and Little Reggie, 100, 60 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 99 pounds, $800, 2 to 5 and out....(Maher)

2—Rossifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. g., 4, 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Spencer)

3—Squam, W. L. Oliver's blk. g., 4, 105, 20 to 1....(Moody)

Charagrace, 3, 101, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sculptor, 3, 95, 50 to 1, (Michaels,) and King T., 5, 108, 10 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-old maidens. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:46 1-5.

1—Harry Crawford, J. Watkins's ch. c., by Ben d'Or or Miser-Mountain Ranger, 112 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1....(Hamilton)

2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 109, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1....(Corrigan)

3—Fenetta, W. Smith's b. f., 107, 16 to 5..(Sims)

La Russe, 107, 8 to 1, (James;) Dr. Withnow, 109, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Duchess Annette, 107, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Brass, 112, 15 to 1, (McDermott;) Slasher, 112, 4 to 1, (Penn;) Wauwega, 112, 30 to 1, (Hewett;) Spero, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Mr. Kaltenbach, 112, 60 to 1, (Pickering,) and Torreon, 112, 10 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tinge	115	Squan	105
Tanis	112	High Priest	104
Taranto	111	Game Boy	102
Ansonel	108	Blissful	101
Vanessa	106	Octave	97

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-old handicap. Five and a half furlongs.

Leando	112	Kirkwood	97
Tut Tut	109	Ninety Cents	96
Tophet	100		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Longacre	111	Ruby Lips	97
Pink Chambray	107	Hermann	97
Vigenta	100	Frohman	92

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Brighton	116	Eln	102
Ben Ronald	108	Longacre	101
Doggett	104	Lansdale	101
Taranto	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Belle of Oakwood	107	Tophet	103
George Simons	106	Stain	101
Kostelotzki	105	Loch Fyne	101
Effort	104	Lady Bratton	101
Heroics	108	Connover	101
Lioness	103	Senana	96

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Prime Minister	102	Swamp Angel	99
Fred K.	102	Com'l Traveller	96
Gov. Budd	101	Charley Rose	96
Napoleon Bonaparte	100	Red Spider	94
Leo Lake	99	Merlin	92
Charagrace	[illegible]	Field Lark	91

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—A thunderstorm prevailed during a portion of the racing hours to-day. The attendance was fair. The only feature of the day was the United States Hotel Stakes. It proved an easy victory for George Keene, who took the lead at the start and was never headed. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Charentus, 98 pounds, (Clawson,) 6 to 5 and out, won by a half length; Estaca, 112, (Knapp,) 7 to 10 and out, second by twenty lengths; Uncle Louis, 88, (Makin,) 20 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Lindsay, 108 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a head; Chappaqua, 111, (Doggett,) 6 to 5 and out, second by a length; St. Lorenzo, 111, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:17¾. Miss Mitchell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Orion, 118 pounds, (Taral,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by half a length; Glonoine, 107, (T. Sloane,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a head; Loiterer, 117, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Arquabus, Continental, and Roundsman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes. One mile and a furlong. George Keene, 126 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by a length; Central Trust, 112, (Clawson,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by three lengths; Laverock, 112½, (H. Lewis,) 3½ to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:57. Nuto also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Margaret Jane, 96 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 5 and out, won by three lengths; Banquo II., 105, (Van Keuren,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Domitor, 108, (A. Barrett,) 13 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:44¼. Filament and Ma Angeline also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for four-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs. Entries close at 4 o'clock.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, for maiden two-year-old fillies; selling. Five furlongs. Effie Ainslee, 99; Abide, 98; Leila Smith, 99; La Flaneuse, 88; Miss Order, 88; Anitra, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile. The Winner, 111 pounds; Dutch Comedian, 104; Protus, 108; Valid, 96; Stray Step, 111; Oxnard, 104; L. B., 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, for maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; selling. Five furlongs. Garrabrant, —— pounds; Hold Up, 97; Rhodymonia, 104; Flying Dutchman, 97; Menu, 97; Reckon, 100; Five O'Clock, 97; Two Forks, 97; Lost Time, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, handicap steeplechase over the short course. Royal Scarlet, 155 pounds; Equerry, 146; Trillion, 151; Hurry Up, 137.

Out of the Coney Island Stakes.

The Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club announces that the following declarations have been received:

Out of the Twin City Handicap—Hamburg, Ogden and Sir Walter.

Out of the Autumn Cup—Hamburg and Scotch Plaid.

Out of the Flight Stakes—Harvey.

Out of the Flatbush Stakes—Careful.

Out of the Autumn Stakes—Teddy Ladle.

MATTIE PATTERSON'S FIASCO.

Directum Kelly Wins the $5,000 Queen City Stakes at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The boast of H. M. Hanna and other Cleveland friends of the Western mare, Mattie Patterson, that no one could tell how fast she could go, was short-lived to-day, when Directum Kelly, the four-year-old Direct colt, took her measure in the $5,000 Queen City Stakes, 2:16 trotting.

The Vilander mare had a heat in 2:14 to her credit before the rain on Wednesday, but Directum Kelly won a hard-fought heat in 2:08¼, following with two more heats in 2:10¼ and 2:10½, the second being a beautiful drive by Kelly and a great burst of speed by the colt after a disastrous break, putting him many lengths back.

The Cleveland party lost a barrel of money, Mattie Patterson having sold favorite in the early pools $25 to $14 on the field. James Butler, owner of Directum Kelly, won handsomely. The pool boxes held in the neighborhood of $50,000 on the race, making it the best played of the season. The judges fined Saunders $100 for pulling up Mattie and allowing Big Timber to pass him after he saw he could not beat out Directum Kelly. All bets on the heat were declared off.

This was the first of the big stakes of the Buffalo Grand Circuit meeting trotted on the Fort Erie track. There was a big crowd out. Lady of the Manor, favorite, easily captured the unfinished 2:12 pace, in which Indiana had taken a heat on Wednesday. The Abbott scored the second victory for Village Farm when he bowled over the others in the 2:12 trot in impressive style, a prohibitive favorite, after his chief opponent, Hans McGregor, had tangled up in a bad break and was distanced. Summaries:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500. One heat Wednesday.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)....3 1 1 1
Indiana, b. g., by King of Belair, (McCarthy)....1 2 2 3
Democracy, gr. h., (Cahall)....2 3 3 2
Heirloom, ch. h., (Pierce)....6 4 4 4
Cracksman, ch. h., (Kenney)....5 5 5 5
Evangeline, ro. m., (McLaughlin)....4 6 6 6
Time—2:09¼; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; Queen City Stakes, $5,000. One heat on Wednesday.

Directum Kelly, b. h., by Direct, (Kelly)5 1 1 1
Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander, (G. Saunders)....1 2 2 3
Big Timber, b. h., (Earing)....4 3 3 2
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)....2 9 8 8
Surpol, gr. h., (J. Curry)....3 5 4 7
Castleton, br. g., (Spear)....9 6 5 4
Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)....6 4 9 6
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Starr)....8 8 6 5
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)....7 7 7 dr
Time—2:14; 2:08¼; 2:10¼; 2:10½.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)....1 1 1
Pat Watson, b. h., (Wilson)....3 2 4
Alrich, blk. g., (Andrews)....6 3 2
Greacous, ch. h., (Murnen)....5 5 3
Ruby, br. m., (Starr)....4 4 5
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kenney)....2 dis.
Time—2:12¼; 2:14½; 2:13.

At Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 18.—There was a good attendance at the second day's racing here, fully 1,500 spectators witnessing events in the 2:35 class and free-for-all. One of the sensational features was the establishment of the new track record by Peter Turney, owned by E. M. Gillies of Medford, Mass., in 2:15 flat, the best previous record being 2:20, made yesterday by J. H. B. Every heat trotted by Turney was under the best track record. Summary:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Leoco, blk. s., A. M. Etherridge, Norwich, Conn....1 1 1
Deller Green, blk. m., Samuel Hyde, Fall River....2 2 7
Truffles, gr. m., A. McDonald, Medford..7 8 2
Nellie Baird, br. m., A. Johnson, Brockton....5 4 3
Lerome, b. m., James Carpenter, Providence, R. I....3 6 6
Claynette, b. m., Mason Farm, Taunton.8 3 5
Alcy S., b. m., Isaac Sanderson, Willimantic, Conn....4 5 4
Artemas, b. g., B. H. Cherry, Fall River.6 9 9
Sir Red, b. s., C. E. Gardner, Newport..9 7 8
Time—2:27¼; 2:25¼; 2:28¼.

Free-for-all trot and pace; purse $500.

Peter Turney, E. M. Gillies, Medford....1 1 1
Barney, b. g., C. H. Ames, Old Orchard.3 2 2
Baby Stratmore, b. m., W. C. Warren, Worcester....2 3 4
Diversion, b. m., J. J. Collins, Westerly, R. I....4 4 3
Bert Oliver, b. s., A. Carpenter, Providence, R. I....Dis.
Time—2:17; 2:18; 2:15.

At Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 18.—The entire afternoon was consumed in clearing from the card the two races which were brought over from yesterday. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $400. (Concluded.)

Stamboulette, b. s., by Stamboul-Lady Escott, by Arthurton, (Van Bakkalen)....6 2 5 1 1 1
Neomodine, blk. m., (Carmichael and Waler)....1 1 7 5 4 2
Jupe, b. s., (Flynn)....2 6 1 2 7 3
Queechy, b. s., (Burch)....4 7 4 7 2 ro
Georgiana, b. m., (Doble)....7 5 2 4 5 ro
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)....5 4 3 3 3 ro
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)....3 3 6 6 6 ro
Time—2:11¼; 2:15; 2:10¼; 2:13¼; 2:14.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. (Concluded.)

Jimmie B., b. g., by Cromwell-Untraced, (Lawrence and Dore)....3 3 5 4 1 2 1 1
B. B., ro. g., (Walker)....5 2 2 1 5 1 4 4
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)....7 1 1 7 4 4 2 3
Sterling, ch. s., (Carmichael).1 4 7 5 3 3 3 2
Alfondiv, b. s., (Birney)....9 8 3 2 2 5 ro
Winfield, b. g., (Gatcomb)..2 5 6 8 6 ro
Fleetfoot, ch. m., (Folsom)..4 6 4 6 dr
Albeto, b. m., (Dore)....8 7 8 dr
Nea, b. m., (Burch)....6 dr
Time—2:11; 2:09½; 2:10¼; 2:10¾; 2:13; 2:13¾; 2:17¼; 2:21¾.

At Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 18.—The final day's racing at Springdale Park brought out a big crowd. Five heats were required to decide the 2:24 class. In the third heat of this race Lou Mac fell on the backstretch and was badly lamed. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse $200.

Van Alstyne, ch. h., (Kerr)....5 1 2 1 1
Gambit, b. g., (Wickwire)....1 3 1 2 3
Long Shot, g. h., (Kennedy)....2 2 4 6 5
Henry's Girl, br. m., (——)....8 12 7 5 2
Special Boy, ch. g., (Williams)....7 6 5 3 4
Coaster, b. g., (McCraw)....3 7 6 7 10
Joe Hammond, ch. g., (Strong)....4 11 3 4 7
Isle Dew, ch. g., (Bailey)....12 4 8 9 8
Quovadice, b. m., (Rogers)....11 10 10 10 6
Albert H., b. g., (Lyon)....10 9 9 8 9
Clime, b. g., (Blackmer)....6 8 11 dr.
Lou Mac, ch. m., (Sturtevant)....4 5 dis.
Time—2:21; 2:23¼; 2:21½; 2:22¼; 2:23¼.

2:18 Class.—Pace or trot; purse $400.

Dariel, b. m., (Potter Brothers)....1 1 1
Colleen, ch. m., (Cook)....2 4 2
Maggie, b. m., (Stone)....3 2 6
Belle Colley, b. m., (Clark)....4 3 4
Quick Turn, ch. s., (Bowdoin)....5 5 3
Annie Shedd, b. m., (Tourtellott)....6 6 5
Adonis, gr. g., (Richardson)....Dis.
Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:14¾.

WON'T BUILD A DEFENDER.

H. B. Duryea and H. P. Whitney Abandon the Idea, but Others Have Contracted with the Herreshoffs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—H. B. Duryea and H. P. Whitney have given up all idea of building a yacht to defend the America's Cup. While this decision was not reached hastily, it was not made public until this evening.

Since notice appeared in the public press that Sir Thomas Lipton of the Ulster Yacht Club had issued a challenge for a race for the America's Cup, Nat Herreshoff, the Bristol boatbuilder, has made a number of visits to Newport, and had held conference on each occasion with H. B. Duryea, Harry Payne Whitney, and E. D. Morgan in relation to building a yacht to defend the America's Cup. At the early conferences it was practically settled that these gentlemen would form a syndicate for that purpose, but all movements of the kind so far as Mr. Duryea and Mr. Whitney are concerned are now over.

To ascertain the truth of the report as above stated THE TIMES's correspondent called upon Mr. Duryea at the Chickering Cottage to-night. That gentleman said the report was absolutely true.

"Mr. Whitney and myself," said Mr. Duryea, "have given up all notion of building a cup defender. There has been no friction between myself and Mr. Whitney and any other set of gentlemen who may have formed a syndicate to build a yacht. This decision was not arrived at hastily, but is the result of deliberation which culminated in a determination to abandon the idea."

"Well," inquired the correspondent, "are the Herreshoff's now likely to do anything in the way of building a cup defender?"

"Of course," said Mr. Duryea, "I know nothing about Mr. Herreshoff's business, but I presume that he is likely to go ahead and build a boat."

THE TIMES correspondent attempted to learn from Mr. Duryea who the members of the syndicate which will probably build the defender were. Mr. Duryea diplomatically changed the subject to yachting in general, and every time the reporter returned to the subject he found himself no nearer the information he sought than at the first attempt.

From another reliable source it was learned that the Herreshoffs not only received a contract to build a cup defender, but that the material for its construction has been ordered and its design decided upon. The price is stated to be $150,000. From this same source it was learned that a designer of the Herreshoffs was at work on the plans for a second defender at his office in Philadelphia.

It is asserted here that either Commodore Morgan of the New York Yacht Club or C. Oliver Iselin is at the head of the syndicate which placed its order with the Herreshoffs.

Ten Eyck Defeats Hosmer.

NANTASKET BEACH, Mass., Aug. 18.—James Ten Eyck easily defeated Ed Hosmer in a three-mile single scull race for a purse of $300 here this afternoon.

VALUE OF SUGAR AS FOOD.

Result of Experiments During the German Manoeuvres.

From The London Mail.

Berlin, Aug. 6.

During the last imperial manoeuvres a series of experiments on the value of sugar as food was carried out by Chief Staff Doctor Leitenstörfer. Twenty men were selected from the same company of each of the three battalions, ten of whom were subjected to the sugar diet, while the other ten received exactly the same rations as the rest of the company. In choosing the men for the special diet preference was given to those who were without private means and were weak corporeally.

The results of the experiment have now been made known in the German Military Medical Weekly. According to this official report the weight of the "sugar" men increased during the manoeuvres more than that of the "control" men. It was proved that during long marches the feeling of hunger could be kept down for a longer time by the use of sugar, that the sugar people suffered less from thirst than the others, and that a few pieces of sugar sufficed to still thirst for a considerable time. It was also observed that symptoms of exhaustion or of sunstroke were quickly overcome by a small ration of sugar.

None of the men experimented upon showed the slightest disinclination to the new food during the whole course of the trial.

As a practical result of these experiments Dr. Leitenstörfer now recommends that sugar be considered a regular article of soldiers' food, that it be stored with the other provisions for fortresses, hospitals, and ships, and that, above all, soldiers on the march should have a supply of it.

Bismarck's Career Prophesied.

From The London Telegraph.

A legend may be mentioned that hies from Potsdam about the Chancellor's mother, whose maiden name was Fräulein Louise Mencken, and Kaiser Wilhelm I., Herr Cabinetsrath Mencken (the title is impossible to render in English)—call him one of the King's (Frederick William III.) secretaries—had a lovely flower garden at Potsdam, and a charming daughter called Louise. Prince William of Prussia, when five years old, used often to be brought to this garden by his tutor, and the child took a great fancy to Fräulien Mencken. One evening a gypsy fortune-teller rang at the bell and was given admittance. She examined Fräulein Mencken's hand, and read from the lines she saw there future secrets that were afterward realized. She said: "Thou shalt become the wife of an officer, from whose shoulder hangs a tiger's skin, upon which sun, moon, and stars glitter in gold, and whose breast is adorned by numerous tassels and frogs—but the wedding will not take place for a while, for the trophy in the Brandenburg Gate shall fall down in the night, and there will be a disastrous war. The first son that you will have will become a great man and a prince, but the man who will create your son prince will be a Kaiser, and that is this Prince." At that time Prince Bismarck's father was courting Fräulein Mencken, and afterward married her. Prince William afterward became Kaiser Wilhelm, and as such created Bismarck Prince. Many people laugh at the story, but the royal servant who declared he witnessed the scene and always related the story up to the end of his life, lived to see the prophecy fulfilled in every detail. He departed this life immediately after the proclamation of the empire at Versailles, saying: "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace; now that I have seen all fulfilled that I heard prophesied."

A Deserter Arrested.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 18.—Private Mansfield, who escaped from Fort Adams late last night, was arrested here to-day after a desperate resistance. Mansfield, who enlisted at Boston, is charged with robbing the mails at Fort Adams.

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Wall Street is beginning actively to discount the prosperity in business which general opinion expects. That is the normal, and, on the whole, the wholesome function of speculation. It brings a certain proportion of loss to individuals, but in the long run rather steadies than disturbs the general operations of business.

The general expectation of an approaching period of prosperity is well grounded. Apart from special conditions there is this important general fact: We are now about as far advanced from the panic of 1893 as we were from that of 1873 when the process of recovery was completed and the pendulum swung swiftly toward good times. In the interval the wreckage of the panic has been cleared away, credit is established on a sound basis, economy has produced accumulated capital, and, above all, hope and energy have taken the place of doubt and hesitation in men's minds. As twenty years ago, we have had a succession of good crops and are promised more this year. The Government estimate, confirming THOMAN'S, places the yield of wheat 16 per cent. higher than the August figures for a dozen years past, and the yield of corn higher than last year's August figures, when we had a crop of over 1,900,000,000 bushels. This implies continued advance in the consuming power of the agricultural classes, and active business for those who supply their needs whether for goods or transportation. The lament of the Kansas Bank Commissioner that money is being loaned from that State in the East at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. is likely to be emphasized in the future, when the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat promised for the State are marketed, and this is only an instance of the tremendous change that has come over the whole farming region of the country.

Back of these very important influences tending toward prosperity there is another fact of still greater significance. Twenty years ago the quiet and natural approach of the time when United States notes were to be redeemed in coin—there was but one coin, gold, then thought of—and the steady disappearance of the discount on those notes settled the crazy and disturbing greenback movement of those days and gave the country such confidence in our currency that the nascent silver agitation was taken to be only the dying struggle of the Greenbackers. To-day we stand by the open grave of the free-silver movement awaiting the final deposit of the remains. We do not think we can be mistaken as to this fact. The war was the last desperate hope of the free-silver men. They believed that it would make a resort to some form of inflation inevitable, and they mustered all their allies in both parties to force the Government to use silver and new issues of legal tender notes to meet the exigencies of war. They failed utterly. Even the Senate, where they had a good majority, could not stand against the opinion of the country, demanding that the war should be conducted on sound financial principles. The loan law and the tax law of 1898 were equivalent to the practical adoption of the gold standard, and it remains only to conform legislation to this fact to secure the blessings of that reform in perpetuity.

As we have intimated, the period of prosperity on which we have entered will have its risks for reckless speculators, but in times when the speculator courts disaster by too great risks legitimate business always affords reasonable and safe profits. For legitimate business the prospect has not been so bright in a score of years.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY ALGER.

We have already had occasion to note the complete loyalty with which the President has represented during the war, as well as during the preliminaries of the war, the wishes and the feelings of his countrymen and the increase of public confidence which he has thus obtained for himself. We have been constrained, also, to note the one deplorable exception to this rule.

Every day that goes by with Gen. ALGER still Secretary of War deepens the public wonder that a man whose unfitness for his place has been so demonstrated should be kept in his place. This wonder is fast turning into resentment. Thousands of American soldiers have been killed through the inefficiency or neglect of the War Department. The surviving friends of these sacrificed soldiers are not contented to see the man whom they hold responsible for the sacrifice retained in office. Their indignation is not lessened by the squabbling between Secretary ALGER's subordinates about the responsibility for the neglect. It is increased when the Secretary himself says, in answer to proof of inefficiency in his department, that "war is war." It is raised to a very high power by evidence that the Secretary of War meant to keep the troops in the fever-stricken camps in Cuba, and that a protest signed by every general officer at Santiago was needed to bully him out of this inhuman purpose.

It is a very common remark among soldiers and civilians that the Secretary of War, instead of being merely removed, ought to be hanged. Gen. ALGER may believe this to be unjust. But when an official, intrusted with the welfare of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, uses the place which puts this responsibility upon him to "play politics," in spite of the enormous importance of doing his work without regard to politics, the judgment seems no harsher than he deserves.

If the President really retains any doubt about the unfitness of his Secretary of War, let him consult the competent officers who have returned from the front, or who are still stationed at the various camps. If he finds any considerable dissent from the opinion that the retention of Gen. ALGER is a National scandal, his experience will differ from that of all others who have tried that experiment. As we have before pointed out, it is not only disgraceful but it is dangerous to keep such a man in office because the war is over. With his inveterate habit of injecting politics, in the sense of his personal advantage, into the business of his office, he can do almost if not quite as much harm in the reorganization of the army after the war as he has done even by his maladministration during the war.

Secretary ALGER has already been in office far too long. Every day that he is allowed to remain goes not only to increase the public detestation of him and his works, it goes also to diminish the public confidence in the President, which is a valuable public possession.

THE CITY BOND MUDDLE.

The injunction by Judge BEEKMAN which forbids the Controller to deliver the bonds recently put up at auction to the Produce Exchange syndicate until the claim of the Vermilye syndicate is adjudicated secures the final settlement of the matter by the courts, and within a reasonable time, which is fortunate.

The history of the case up to the present time does not place the financial management of the city in a very pleasant light. The situation in which Mr. COLER found it necessary to decide on the peculiar bid of the Vermilye syndicate would not have arisen but for the wabbling course of the authorities regarding the debt limit. When the Controller is not sure what is the real amount of the city debt; when he gets an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that it exceeds the constitutional limit; when he has a sharp dispute with that officer about his facts and figures and his interpretation of the law with the result that the Counsel emits an amended opinion, it is no wonder that prudent investors wish to guard themselves from any possible invalidity of the securities.

The mode chosen by the Vermilye syndicate does not seem a very happy one. On the face of their offer it was conditioned on the opinion of their counsel, which, obviously, is neither official nor infallible. Construed literally the acceptance of such an offer would leave it to their discretion whether they took the bonds or not, and in the hands of a less perfectly honorable set of men such a discretion would be open to abuse. But the interesting feature of the matter at this point is the amazing opinion of which the Corporation Counsel was delivered. He said, in effect, that if the bid meant what it said it was "intolerable" and could not be considered, but on the assumption that it did not mean what it said, the bid must be accepted. On this the Produce Exchange syndicate get out an injunction against the acceptance of the higher bid, and while the injunction is still pending the Controller rejects the bid and returns the money advanced. It may be that he will finally be sustained by the courts; it may be, on the other hand, that he will be ordered to accept the higher bid. No one doubts the sound credit of the city, and this is shown by the willingness of one syndicate to pay more for the bonds than the gentlemen urged by the Controller to bid seemed to think them worth. But the vacillation and general confusion betrayed by the two Departments of Law and Finance in this case are extremely unfortunate.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

There is no American who does not rejoice that it fell to the same American naval officer who began the war to end it. The first gun fired at sea was fired by Admiral DEWEY, and it fell to him to fire also the last. Nobody will grudge him his luck in giving the last blow as well as the first. It is very seldom that there is such a conjunction of fortune and merit.

This is a war which has eminently "shone in the sudden making of splendid names." Never was a splendid name made more suddenly than DEWEY's. It was, as the President said, the inspiriting effect of an "initial success" which most of all made him a popular hero. But the civil war showed us that the men who win "initial successes" cannot always be trusted to follow them up. They are liable to pass into eclipse as rapidly as they pass into conspicuousness. The battle of Manila Bay was one of the most brilliant achievements of naval warfare. It is true that in ships and guns the Spaniards were overmatched. But it was plain that they were far more overmatched in the men behind the guns. The rapid, accurate, overwhelming fire which dazed and bewildered the Spanish sailors under MONTOJO, as it afterward dazed and bewildered the Spanish sailors under CERVERA, was the result of years of training and of generations of tradition. Americans on board the Spanish ships would have won, according to the judgment of experts, against Spaniards on the American ships. The Spaniards on the Spanish ships were unable to injure a single ship or kill a single man. It has been shown since the first of May that the Americans are and the Spaniards are not sea fighters. And the confidence begotten of this showing has had its share in every sea fight that was afterward fought.

In itself the action was most remarkable. The commander's plan was fully matured in all its details before he had ever sighted the entrance to Manila Bay. And the plan was carried out with an automatic precision on the part of every ship engaged which was a triumphant indication, not alone of the perfect discipline and the admirable marksmanship of the American Navy, but of the skill as well as the daring of the American commander. The occupation of Manila Bay during the weary months of waiting for military support brought into play quite other qualities than those of an alert and formidable sea fighter. He had to deal not alone with openly hostile Spaniards, but with tricky Filipinos and swashbuckling Germans. And he dealt with them all with so composed and quiet a decision as to remain, in spite of them all, the unchallenged master of Manila Bay. The least indecision on the one hand, the least loss of self-control under extreme and repeated provocation on the other, might have cost the country very dear. But to every emergency, diplomatic as well as military, the American commander was equal. And it is to his patience as well as to his gallantry that we owe it that we are now in undisturbed and unchallenged possession of the city as well as of the harbor. The first hero of the war remains its chief hero at its close.

We cannot honor such a man too highly. It may be questioned whether we have honored him enough. By the end of the year it is true that he will be the ranking officer of the navy, the Rear Admirals who are senior to him all reaching the retiring age during 1898. But exceptional merit demands exceptional recognition. Our navy is already large enough to require the revival of the grade of Vice Admiral. The revival of that grade, or even of the grade above it which was created for FARRAGUT, would be no more than a just recognition of the great service that Admiral DEWEY has done his country.

MR. CHOATE ON THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. CHOATE said frankly in his address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga yesterday that he had no fears for the safety of the jury system in this country. The "learned essayists and philosophers," whom he described as its enemies, are never likely to become numerous or powerful enough to menace its existence. All the evils of the system are in the practice, not in the principle of it, and these are trivial, indeed, as compared with its benefits. Mr. CHOATE declared that "there can be no substantial ground for fear that any of us will live to see the people consent to give it up." His address, therefore, was not a plea for the system, but a review of its benefits, an elucidation of its manifold merits, and, in some way, a criticism of its abuses.

From a jurist of Mr. CHOATE's learning and eloquence such an address is of the utmost importance. Primarily addressed to lawyers, as the speaker declared in the beginning, it should nevertheless command the general attention of laymen; and we should like to particularly commend it to young men who are told too frequently by Mr. CHOATE's "learned essayists" and their imitators that the jury system is "rotten" and "out of date."

Mr. CHOATE admits that "in these days of multiplied statutory crimes and misdemeanors a large majority of guilty men do escape by not being found out, by not being accused, by not being brought to trial after indictment, and largely, too, by setting aside the verdict by the Court of Appeals." "A large majority" seems to be a great many guilty men, but Mr. CHOATE always speaks from information. In the trial of persons charged with crimes he does not believe that any material alteration of the character of the jury system will ever be thought of. In civil cases he declares that the bewildering charges of Judges are as often responsible for the disagreements of juries as the stupidity of jurors. Indeed, he is bold enough to say that there is a "certain percentage of cases so doubtful and so difficult" that the disagreement of the jury is a positive good. This is information for lawyers only, it seems, and laymen will scarcely be able to comprehend the good, but any one can understand that there are too many suits at law.

In commending the address, however, we need not follow Mr. CHOATE in all the ins and outs of his argument. Broadly speaking, he does not believe that the jury system is, of itself, responsible for "the law's delay," and he admits that the Constitutional Convention in this State in 1894 made a great mistake by not retaining in the judiciary article the clause providing for the appointment of a special commission to clear off arrears of appeal. What he says on the need of raising the standard of juries in the large cities has often been said before, and, we fear, must often be said again. Obviously, before that standard is raised all intelligent citizens must be made to do their duty.

AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

The following from The Saturday Review of London is probably a very fair expression of the view of a large part of the better informed classes in England regarding the outlook in China and the relations of Great Britain with the United States:

> "The European powers, one and all, desire a shut door, which will open only to admit them and their goods, with prohibitive tariffs, against England and America. In the fact that the United States will suffer equally with ourselves from the action of the powers is the one chance of an effective alliance to maintain the commercial freedom of China. Our readers are aware that we are no advocates for a general alliance with the United States. The time is not ripe for it, and it would bring both countries more embarrassment than profit. But with the new birth of cordiality between us, it is quite possible to form an alliance, based not alone on sentiment, but on practical and mutual advantage, which should declare the common determination that China should be left to work out her own salvation, and in no case should be closed, in whole or in part, to the commerce of the Anglo-Saxon world. In such a compact Japan might be invited to join. She would gladly do so, as in such action by England is her only hope of reaping some of the advantages of her successful war, which she has so far seen filched from her by Russia, France, and Germany. The sentimental objection to an alliance of England with an Oriental power is of little weight when the critical character of the situation is considered. The alliance would, moreover, be for a special object, and one which would receive general sympathy in this country, the maintenance of peace and the protection of trade in complete freedom. This Triple Alliance is the policy which best suits the time, and which is the natural reply to the Triple Alliance which is now directed against our safety and prestige in the Far East."

We are not aware that any sane person whose opinion is worth listening to is in this country or in England an advocate of a "general alliance." Indeed, it would be hard to define so sweeping a term or to find any precedent that would throw light upon it. But a specific understanding for a specific purpose is quite within the range of practical statesmanship. The prevention of any arrangement by which China "shall be closed in whole or in part to Anglo-Saxon commerce" is such a purposee.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No necessity is more cruelly painful than that which now and then compels us to find fault with our journalistic neighbors, it being our strongest desire to live on the most cordial terms with them, and our sweetest pleasure to utilize every opportunity for recognizing their triumphs in the gathering of news, or their value as elevators of public intelligence and virtue. But, alas, we cannot always be commendatory; sometimes we must be almost severely kind, and as ill-luck will have it one of the sometimes is now. For we are both grieved, and, as it were, stumped, to see that both The Journal and The World claim—nay, assert with strident vociferation—an exclusive proprietary interest in Saturday's naval parade. Each says that it originated the idea, each declares that it stirred the National and municipal authorities to action, and each invites us all to come and be gratefully glad over the spectacle invented and brought to pass by its vehemently patriotic self. If The Journal and The World would only fight the matter out between themselves in private and settle it one way or another all would have been moderately well, but as it is, with two mutually distinctive assertions dinned constantly into the public ear the impulse is irresistible not only to deny both assertions, but to declare that each is more or less of an insult. Do these squabblers imagine that but for them the fleet would have returned from Cuba without attracting any more attention than does the casual menhaden steamer or oyster sloop? Do they think that the people of this country wait for a newspaper signal to cheer their heroes? Not so, dear neighbors, not so, and, above all, be not absurd in your rivalries, for nothing is so utterly tiresome as absurdity.

—One rather bitter fruit of the victory over Spain is the fact that hereafter—for a considerable time, at least—a good many people will have a fair to middling excuse for speaking of this country as "the States." Hitherto that appellation has had no justification whatever, and no explanation except vulgarity, but now even Americans if they happen to live in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, or our part of the Philippines will be guilty of nothing more serious than carelessness and mild disrespect if they thus clip the Nation's name. For until those lands attain to territorial dignity they will be colonies, in fact if not in name, and their residents will naturally give emphasis to the distinction between their civil status and that of home-staying fellow-citizens! But we must all continue to resent the use of "the States" by foreigners of every sort, whether hostile or friendly. "United States" isn't much of a name, considered abstractly, and the Fathers really ought to have given us a better one, but it is hallowed now by many a noble deed and great achievement, and outsiders shouldn't mutilate it. As for our colonials that-are-to-be they can do as they choose—can, that is, if they think more of convenience than of dignity.

—Hark, from The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, a doleful sound! The editor of that picturesquely belated paper is in a state of mind because the survivors of PICKETT's Division while in Philadelphia recently decorated the graves of comrades sleeping there with small American flags, and allowed some Pennsylvania Volunteers to honor the dead with a salute. The Charleston man, it appears from his article, is not an irreconcilable. "We do not in the least object," he writes, "to the country being united, or to survivors of PICKETT's Division weeping on the shoulders of the survivors of any division in the Northern army." But he has a "but"; he has many "buts." Here is the most interesting of them: "But it should be borne in mind that the 'more than four hundred Southern soldiers' whose graves were so decorated, died fighting the American flag and the peculiar ideas and institutions which it then represented; that they were killed by men who followed the American flag, and that they were accustomed to express their contempt for the said American flag by calling it an 'old gridiron' and other names, which in this patriotic age had as well be forgotten. Possibly if they had lived these men would now be with their comrades in Philadelphia rejoicing at the failure of the cause for which they died; but it is only fair to give them the benefit of the doubt; and we think that it might have occurred to some of their comrades that they at least had not been delegated to speak for the dead, who might at all events be left to rest in peace." The temptation to that specimen of logic is strong, but what's the use? The Charleston man is all right, only he doesn't know it, and if the survivors of PICKETT's Division are not disturbed by his reminiscent word-building, surely other folks needn't worry.

PERSONAL.

—Eminently characteristic, and therefore easily credible, is the widely printed report that Secretary ALGER said in a recent interview: "I will regard myself lucky if I get out of the present affair alive." Who but he would speak of the war as "the present affair"? The phrase is quite in harmony with the Secretary's petulant refusal to be impressed by the suffering inflicted upon our soldiers by his bureau chiefs and with his cool assumption that fevers in home camps and lack of medicine, food, water, and cleanliness on Government transports are unavoidable features of military service. A captious critic would jeer at the grammar of the sentence—its substitution of "will" for "shall" and of "regard" for "consider"—but that is a small matter, and nothing captious can ever be permitted to appear in this column. It is preferable to comment on the Secretary's remark in a tone and spirit of respectful gravity. Two ways of doing so at once suggest themselves. The first is to say that, however sincere may be his future self-congratulations if he "gets out of the present affair alive," they will not be half as fervent as would be those of the general public if he were to get out of it almost anyhow and effect his departure at once. That would be luck indeed, and heartfelt indeed would be the country's relief. Now, to take up the word "alive." If Secretary ALGER has ever studied psychology he must know that according to the jargon of that science every man has several Egos, any one of which can for convenience sake be regarded as his real personality. The only Algerine Ego which concerns the public is his political Ego—that is, himself as a politician. And there isn't the faintest chance for that Ego to save its life. It is already dead. Delicacy prevents us from telling how we and everybody else in the United States know that it is dead, but—well, everybody, practically, has a nose, and—.

—Spaniards, both peninsular and colonial, might, if they would, learn much from the treatment which Admiral CERVERA has received wherever he has shown himself in this country. The first and most obvious truth to be deduced from the cheers of which he has been the object and from the hand shaking of which he has been the victim is that the people of this country feel no hatred at all against the individual Spaniard, as such, but judge him by his personal conduct, and are almost surprisingly ready to make a hero out of him on small provocation. Even those of us who sympathize most heartily with the public's affection for the old Admiral cannot fail to realize that his right to the exceptional favor he has received is based on an act which, performed, simply ranks him with the average "officer and gentleman" of every civilized nation, and which, unperformed, would have classed him with or below the average savage. This is not to belittle Admiral CERVERA's courtesy and kindness to Lieut. HOBSON and his men; to do that is furthest from our intention, and everybody knows that the ready fulfillment of plain duty often and justly gives title to heroic laurels. The desire is to emphasize the fact that, just as the Spaniards might have won our good will long ago, so now, despite the Maine and all the rest, such theoretical animosity as exists can instantly and easily be extinguished if the Spaniards care to do it.

—Of course everybody who knows a story about any of the officers who distinguished themselves in the latest unpleasantness is telling it now to appreciative audiences or readers. The Philadelphia Times has run across a rather able yarn about Second Lieut. J. H. SCOTT, who, as executive officer of the Hudson, did such gallant work when the Winslow lay helpless under the forts of Cardenas. In the Lieutenant's cadet days he went to Portugal on the Chase, and with several companions attended a bullfight at Cintra, near Lisbon. In the royal box that afternoon of August, 1888, sat the present ruler of Portugal, then a debonair and democratic youth. Suddenly a cadet's cap was seen to fly through the air and drop in the centre of the arena. The owner, none other than SCOTT, jumped into the ring, grabbed a spear from a dazed matador, and, after giving his trousers a sailor-like hitch, proceeded to assail a lively bull. The multitude that crowded the tiers recognized the uniform and yelled—men, women, and children—"Viva el Americano!" Suddenly the bull fell, the first bull killed in a Portuguese arena for twenty years, and that by a Philadelphia boy. However, with spear in one hand and his cap in the other, looking very much scared, SCOTT was conducted to the royal box, and not only received, much to his surprise, congratulations, but Prince CARLOS, removing a signet ring from his finger, presented it as a mark of appreciation. The affair was the talk of Lisbon for several days, and as a result of the celebration that followed, for the ring had to be wetted, SCOTT and his chums were kept on board the Chase for a month or more.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of to-day contains an "explanation" by a "distinguished naval officer" as to the reasons of Sampson's appointment to the command of the Atlantic Squadron, having bearing, I take it, upon my recent request of THE TIMES for the reasons for this action by the Navy Department and the Executive.

In THE TIMES of yesterday, in "Sketches of Commissioners," the first one refers to Sampson, and begins thus: "Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was little known before the opening of the war outside of naval circles in Washington." That statement, it seems to me, tells the story, as far as the public is concerned, and declares the fact that he had done nothing in his naval career upon which to base and warrant his selection from the list of accomplished officers of our noble navy (many of whom have records of services rendered their country) for a command belonging by every right to an officer of a higher grade.

Does the "distinguished naval officer" mean to assert that Sampson was chosen because he was superior to all the navy personnel in every ability requisite in the commander of the Atlantic Squadron? It would seem so. Suppose that Sampson was fit for the post. Does he mean to state that no other officer, outranking him, was equally fit, and entitled, by virtue of right, justice, and the morale of the service, to have it? The implication conveyed by the "distinguished officer's" claim is a rather severe one upon all those officers who outranked him.

I beg to differ from the "distinguished naval officer" in his assertion that "our press is largely engaged in degrading the service and the country in attacks upon 'the most modest, &c., man I have ever known,'" for it is but doing its duty to correct abuses. And I know of nothing that will have a larger tendency to create dissatisfaction, arouse jealousies, and injure the morale of our splendid Navy than just such acts of injustice and favoritism as that which elevated Sampson to a position to which he had no right whatever.

But one condition would warrant the ignoring of the claims of higher officers by virtue of their merit, and that in the event of the unquestioned superior ability of one man over and above all others to accomplish the desired end, regardless of his rank. In that case, the end would justify the means. No such condition existed with respect to Sampson, at least I do not believe that he was the only man in the United States Navy equal to the command of that squadron.

The people of the United States are eminently fair in their treatment of merit and ability, and it is this sentiment that renders them disposed to refuse to accord to Sampson the credit he has claimed in his dispatches, especially that of July 3, in which he entirely ignored all mention of the name of Schley, to whom that credit was due.

It makes no difference to me who may or might have been in command that memorable July morning, for the credit was to him, and certainly not to one who was miles away and took absolutely no active part in the engagement. I cannot believe that it requires any excessive amount of ability to arrange the positions of such a squadron as ours about the entrance of such a harbor as Santiago as to pretty effectually prevent the egress of an imprisoned fleet. And yet that is what I believe Sampson's claims to credit for the annihilation of Cervera's fleet amount to.

I have heard many citizens express their opinions as to what credit Sampson was entitled to, but have not yet heard a dissenting voice from the view that he occupied a position he was not entitled to, and had done nothing to deserve especial praise.

New York, Aug. 18, 1898. JUSTICE.

Gen. Grant Knew About Rations.

From The Baltimore News.

Before the attack on Fort Donelson Gen. Grant called a council of war to consider whether they should attack at once or give the troops a few days' rest. The other officers favored a rest, while Grant smoked and gave no opinion. "There was a deserter brought in this morning," the General finally said. "Let us see him and hear what he has to say." The first thing Grant did when the fellow came in was to open his knapsack. "Where are you from?" the General then asked. "Fort Donelson." "You have six days' rations, I see; when were they served?" "Yesterday morning, Sir." "Were the same rations served to all the troops?" "Yes, Sir." "Gentlemen," said Grant, "troops do not have six days' rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there; these men mean to retreat, not to fight; we shall attack at once."

CONCERNING MR. ROOSEVELT.

From The Buffalo Evening News, (Ind.)

"But after all," says The Niagara Courier, "Roosevelt says he would not accept a nomination." When? Two days later than the issue of the Courier containing this exclusive news, it was announced that Roosevelt would be at the meeting of the State Committee in the full uniform of a Rough Rider to start his "boom" for the nomination for Governor.

The Penny Press, Middletown, Conn., (Dem.)

Rough Riders say of Montauk Point, "This is God's country."

From The Omaha Daily Bee, (Rep.)

The Tammany Executive Committee has issued orders that the State election law be ignored in New York City. It is time for Theodore Roosevelt and the other New York fighters to return home.

From The Syracuse Courier, (Dem.)

Teddy Roosevelt and "Fighting Joe" Wheeler have arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. The order issued just before their arrival barring visitors from the camp was timely, in keeping away the many who would have rushed thither to greet the heroes of Santiago and La Quasina.

From The Daily Register, Newburg, N. Y., (Dem.)

The Rough Riders are in camp at Montauk Point at last. There is nothing too good for Roosevelt's brave soldiers.

From The Holyoke (Mass.) Evening Telegram.

What's the matter with Teddy Roosevelt for Secretary of War? To put him there would be to put a man in a man's place.

From The Elmira (N. Y.) Daily Gazette and Free Press, (Dem.)

Theodore Roosevelt's letter to French is the best joke of the midsummer season. He probably did not intend it as a joke, but it ranks with the best practical pranks of the late Eugene Field.

My Dear French: Your letter received. It was very good of you to think of me.—Theodore Roosevelt.

What followed immediately is not related in any chronicle of the affair. But the waiting, eager world has one more rare chance to chuckle.

From The Daily True American, Trenton, N. J., (Dem.)

As to their (the Rough Riders) record in the present war, its history cannot be written without giving the Rough Riders the most prominent place in it.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

Theodore Roosevelt makes a very picturesque figure in his uniform of a Colonel in the United States Army, and his men simply worship him. He has come home now, and has nothing to say about his own heroism, but cannot speak too highly of the brave fellows who fought and fell under him. It is more than likely that he will be a candidate for Governor of New York this Fall, and if he is the campaign will be nearly as hot as that before Santiago.

From The Binghamton (N. Y.) Evening Herald, (Ind.)

The anger of The Republican because of the Roosevelt Gubernatorial boom creates the suspicion that The Republican is fearful Roosevelt may be nominated, and is, therefore, determined to do what it can in its weak way to prevent his nomination. There are some Platt men in Broome County who believe that Roosevelt will be the nominee. They are satisfied that it will be suicidal to the party to oppose his nomination and suicidal to Platt to nominate him, and some of them would, because of the latter fact, like to turn Roosevelt down, but there are others who belong to the Republican machine who prefer to see the party victorious, even though in getting that victory Platt is dethroned, as it is generally admitted he will be if Roosevelt is nominated and elected.

From The Morning News, Wilmington, Del., (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt says he was wounded at Santiago. That officially corroborates The Morning News, which was the first paper in the country to announce that the gallant leader of the Rough Riders had been struck by the fragment of a shell.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

Col. Roosevelt's return will doubtless give impetus to the scheme to make him a rough runner for Governor of New York.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is reported as saying that he "feels disgracefully well," by which he means that he is almost ashamed to have returned in so much better condition than some of his comrades. But he has seen plenty of hard fighting, and he will have need of all his virile qualities in the struggles of peace, which are sometimes not less strenuous than those of war.

From The Chicago Tribune, (Rep.,)

Theodore Roosevelt comes home from the war with the reputation of being a hard man to kill off.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Daily Chronicle, (Rep.)

Owing to a variety of causes, the meeting of Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger will not be as picturesque and sentimental as that of Lieut. Hobson and Admiral Cervera.

From The Buffalo Evening News, (Ind. Dem.)

In nominating Col. Roosevelt for President in 1900 the Republicans of Kansas are true to the old-time desire of the Kansan to meddle in politics in a sensational way. They learned the habit from their first Senator.

From The San Francisco Argonaut, (Ind.)

But reports come to him [Mr. Platt] from all over the State showing a surprising growth of the Roosevelt boom; and he thinks that if a man who is out of the country and has left no political manager behind him to look after his interests can have a boom like his, then surely he will make a very strong candidate if he really goes into the fight to win—and Roosevelt never engages in a contest with any other purpose.

From The Washington Evening Star, (Ind.)

The New York political managers are solemnly assuring Mr. Roosevelt's friends that the rolling stone gathers no moss. But after looking over the familiar names on the programme the public may conclude that political moss is not what is needed.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Times, (Rep.)

There is a general demand in the Republican ranks for Roosevelt for Governor and Joseph H. Choate for Senator. And even the rank and file of the Democrats would rejoice at such distinction for the State. If the popular voice could have free expression, uninterfered with by any control, that is the way it would come out, and very possibly that is the way it will come out. The two gentlemen who are spoken of by every one else have not spoken a word regarding themselves, and they do not need to. Each is too good a patriot to refuse any service that the people call on them to perform.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Rep.)

It is quite improbable that the Hon. Tom Platt really contemplates putting up Col. Theodore Roosevelt as his candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Platt no doubt recognizes—as every one else does—that Col. Roosevelt would be a strong candidate from a sentimental point of view. If any Republican could win in New York this Fall Roosevelt could. His war record would give him a boost and his strong personality would be a further aid. But it is this very personality which will cause Mr. Platt to steer clear of Col. Roosevelt. Thomas wants no candidates who have opinions of their own.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind. Dem.)

Criticise him as they may and do, Col. Roosevelt yet looms up as the bright particular star of our firmament, and he twinkles as he never did before.

A Solitary Voice.

From The Canton (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser, (Dem.)

The recent political suicide of Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders has awakened the harp of a Canton bard, who says in verse what a good many have said and written in prose. The writer takes his text from the Scriptural story of the Pharisee and Publican.

TEDDY'S PRAYER.

J. F. B.

Our Teddy called his Riders Rough
Before his tent one day,
And like the Pharisee of old
Thus laid him out to pray:

We thank Thee, Lord, that we are not
Like other soldiers here;
We've got the sand and we can stand,
Though bullets whistle near.

We're worth ten thousand State Troops, Lord,
With their archaic arms;
Those fellows ought to know their place
Is home upon their farms.

We thank Thee, Lord, we're no such chumps
As these poor regulars,
Who get no glory in this war,
And only bloody scars.

But if you read the papers, Lord,
You'll see your Teddy's name
Is getting well embellished
Upon the roll of fame.

And when this war is over, Lord,
And we go home to stay,
You'll see that Teddy gets the votes
Upon election day.

NUGGETS.

The Question of the Moment.

Dewey Merritt Manila?

From the Town of the Curfew Bell.

Mrs. Slimkins of this town wants her boy, Johnny, to join a bicycle club "so's to keep him off the street."—The Roxbury Gazette.

Neglect.

In hoping that Spain will accept the situation, the Berlin newspapers neglected to inform the unhappy country what else it had to accept.—Baltimore American.

It's Different Now.

Teacher—A Spanish Queen gave all her jewelry to discover America.

Bright Pupil—There's another one that would give more'n that to forget it.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

The Eternal Juvenile.

"Mr. Meeker, your nose looks just like other folks' noses."

"Hush, Willie!"

"I heard you say the other day, Mamma, that Mr. Meeker had had his nose to the grindstone for seventeen—quit that!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Youthful Calculator.

A little girl who had been studying fractions, when told by her mother that eggs were 9 cents a dozen, called out to Rob, her younger brother, "You don't know how much that is apiece, and I do." Robert thought a moment, and answered proudly, "Yes I do; you get a cent apiece for nine and three for nothin."—Youth's Companion.

SIGNS THAT FAILED.

E. W. Preble in The Boston Globe.

O he was jest the slickest o' any fellow round,
His speech was maple syrup, his smile was one he found
In the bottom of a hogshead when the lasses was run out,
An' it kind of trickled down his face as he kerried it about;
His hands was white as fish bones—his nails so trim and neat,
An' he had a patent leather gloss that's mighty hard to beat,
An' he could talk religion—but as I said to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry, an' I'll bate there's eel in him."

He never seemed to have an out—nor ever knowed a sin,
An' he was full of Bible most chock up to his chin.
He sed he loved the sinner an' thirsted for his soul,
More than a tramp to get a whack at th' 'toxicating bowl.
He prayed for him o' nights sometimes when he orter been to bed,
Because he wished to set him right for th' better world ahead.
It was pooty and perthetic—but as I said to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry an' I'll bate there's eel in him."

He used to lead the meeting when the parson was away,
And 'twould have done you good, my friend, to hear him shout and pray,
The little pious gum-drops jest rolled out o' his lips
And, had the angels been there, they'd suffered an eclipse.
They never'd done a thing but set there still and dumb,
Alistening to that tearful voice, persuading sinners home,
Alistening and aweeping—but as I said to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry an' I'll bate there's eel in him."

Wall—smallpox got down Jones's way and threw 'em all abed,
An' not a b'lamed man in town dared even show a head
Inside th' old reg-flagged caboose where the Jones folks were sick
Except that little bantam chap that was so smooth and slick.
An' he jest prayed and nussed 'em up—Jones and his wife and three
(The darndest cutest little kids a father ever see)
Jest saved the lot—an' I am Jones—an' as I sed to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry—but there hain't no eel in him."

COUNT CASSINI TO LEAVE

Russia's Ambassador to Leave This Country to Serve in a Similar Way at London.

WILL SUCCEED M. DE STAAL

Believed that His Thorough Knowledge of the Chinese Situation Prompted His Being Sent to London as Ambassador.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, according to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, will shortly retire from London and be succeeded by Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report from London that Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador here, will shortly be transferred to London excited much interest in diplomatic quarters, as it was felt to have an important bearing on the Chinese question, which has recently reached an acute issue between Russia and Great Britain. Count Cassini is probably the best-posted public man of Russia concerning Chinese affairs, as he was for five years Russian Ambassador at Pekin prior to coming to Washington.

It was during his service at Pekin that Russia executed the coup of gaining Port Arthur and part of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The recent clash between Russia and Great Britain grew out of some of the British concessions made while Count Cassini was at Pekin. His transfer to London will therefore give his Government the advantage of having the negotiations with Great Britain conducted by a diplomat thoroughly conversant with the condition of Chinese affairs. Count Cassini is at present at Narragansett Pier and the Embassy here is closed for the Summer.

Baron de Staäl, who, according to the latest St. Petersburg advices, re-echoed in the Paris Press, is booked for the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire, is an ideal diplomatist, in appearance at least. He has a fine, open, unconcerned face, and wears his snow white whiskers long, with clean-shaven chin and upper lip.

He has represented the Czar at the Court of St. James for about ten years, and has succeeded in winning more than the amount of confidence usually bestowed upon a diplomatist. It is he whose keen judgment has revealed to his Government on more than one occasion the extent of British forbearance. He is the descendant of an old German baronial family, which settled, since the time of Peter the Great, in the Baltic provinces of Russia.

He was born in 1822. He began his diplomatic career about half a century ago, as Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. His chief was Prince Gortschakoff, who was later to distinguish himself as the Russian Minister to Washington, and as Russian Foreign Minister. Baron de Staäl wedded Prince Gotschakoff's daughter, thus becoming allied with a descendant of the Grand Duke Ruric, the founder of the imperial family of Romanoff. After his marriage, Baron de Staäl represented the Czar at several Courts in Germany, notably that at Rarmstadt, where his daughters were brought up with her who is now the Czarina. Thus it is through marriage and by familiar association that Nicholas II. looks upon Baron de Staäl as one of the oldest and closest friends of his family.

VESUVIUS IS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Four Streams of Lava Are Flowing Down the Mountain.

NAPLES, Aug. 18.—Vesuvius is again in a state of active eruption. Four streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side at the rate of 400 yards an hour.

The chestnut trees on Mount Somma have been burned. Constant explosions are heard in the central crater, which is vomiting ashes and flames.

DR. CARL ZELLER DEAD.

Composer of Several Celebrated Comic Operas Passes Away.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The death of Dr. Carl Zeller, the musical composer, is announced.

Dr. Zeller was at one time a State Councilor, and he composed, among other works, the comic operas "Der Obersteiger" and "Der Vogelhandler."

SIR WILLIAM A. FRASER DEAD.

He Was a Noted English Author and Queen's Bodyguard.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart., the author, and one of the Queen's bodyguards for Scotland, is dead.

The late Sir William Augustus Fraser, who was born in 1826 and who succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1834, was formerly a Captain in the First Life Guards. He represented Barnstaple in Parliament in 1852 and again in 1857, and sat for Ludlow in 1863 and for Kidderminster from 1874 to 1880.

Sir William was the author of numerous publications, among them "Words on Wellington," "Disraeli and His Day," "London Self-Governed," "Napoleon III.," "Hic et Ubique," and "Coila's Whispers."

THE UNITY OF ALL NATIONS.

Discussion of the Subject by the International Law Congress.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 18.—The annual congress of the Institute of International Law opened here to-day with a good attendance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, in welcoming the delegates referred to the Hispano-American war as "a cruel disappointment."

Nevertheless, he declared, the sentiment in favor of the solidarity of peoples was progressing; privateering had been abolished forever, and the inviolability of neutral property under a hostile or a neutral flag had been recognized once for all even by belligerents who had not signed the Paris declaration of 1856.

RAINSTORMS IN EUROPE.

British Towns Flooded and Great Damage Wrought in Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There were severe thunderstorms this morning in various parts of England, with torrential rains and hail. In the low-lying districts many houses were flooded, and there was considerable damage done to crops.

A terrible storm lasting twelve hours occurred to-day in Devonshire. Many sections were flooded and two persons are reported to have been killed at Exbourne. Telegraphic and railway communication is interrupted, and this has probably prevented the receipt of news of many serious mishaps.

LLANELLY, Wales, Aug. 18.—The district of Carmarthenshire was swept by a tornado this morning. Great damage was done, traffic was paralyzed, and the people were panicstricken. The town of Llanelly is flooded several feet deep.

TRANI, Italy, Aug. 18.—The heavy rains have flooded a large part of Trani. Many houses have fallen in, their occupants being obliged to take refuge in the public buildings. The authorities have ordered the troops to construct canals to drain the town.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.—Heavy floods and dangerous landslides have occurred below Natinital. A brewery was destroyed. The European residents are believed to have escaped, but many natives were killed.

Esterhazy to be Arraigned.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Minister of War, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that Commandante Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, will be summoned before a council of inquiry, whose composition will be determined by the Paris military authorities.

AUSTRIA'S SAFETY FEARED.

Alleged that a Serious Ministerial Crisis Has Arisen at Vienna.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says:

"A serious Ministerial crisis has arisen. The Fremdenblatt, the organ of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, published an official communique to-day, whereupon the Ministry of the Interior, over which Count von Thun Hohenstein presides, issued a note to all the papers disavowing the Fremdenblatt's communique.

"It appears that Count Goluchowski resists Count von Thun's domestic policy on the ground that it will destroy the Austro-German alliance and throw Austria into the hands of the Russians, and thus cause a crisis of deep import to the foreign policy."

Rumors of the Pope's Relapse.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Rumors are in circulation that the Pope has suffered a further relapse. Dr. Lapponi, His Holiness's physician, denies the report, but anxiety prevails.

A CHURCH FOR MR. MOODY.

Vague Talk of Purchasing Hammerstein's Olympia as Headquarters for the Evangelist's Campaigns.

Mr. Moody yesterday sent from Northfield an emphatic denial of the statement recently published that he is to undertake the direction of an institutional church to be located in Brooklyn, which should be the centre of evangelical effort under his direction throughout the country, and in which other ministers than he should hold services daily the year around. He declared he had no intention of taking up such a work in Brooklyn, and never had had, and that real estate speculators, who seem by the reports to be at the bottom of the affair, were in no way authorized to act for him.

W. E. Lougee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who always looks after the details of Moody meetings when held in this city, said yesterday, concerning the rumor that it had been the talk for at least two years that such a church, to be located in Manhattan, and to serve as the centre for the Moody evangelistic campaigns all over the country, is desirable:

"It should be erected," he said, "somewhere between Fifty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, and be large enough to accommodate 10,000 at least. But it should not be in Brooklyn, and so far as I ever knew, there was never any suggestion of its being there. Brooklyn may be legally a part of New York, but it is not the national part, so to speak. The people of Manhattan will not journey to Brooklyn. When such church is built, if it ever is, it must be located in Manhattan."

Enough of positive action has been taken to consider the purchase of Hammerstein's Olympia for the purpose, but to this Mr. Moody was opposed, and it is known that one man of millions in this city has been consulted concerning the cost. The amount talked of was $1,000,000. Little doubt is entertained that it could be raised.

The plan would be to have daily services, and to draw to it as pulpit supplies the greatest talent in this country and in England. Special prominence would be given to Bible study, and, indeed, all of the features of the modern institutional church would be introduced except, perhaps, gymnasiums and dispensaries. Were conditions shown to be right, it is known that Mr. Moody favors such headquarters in Manhattan, and it may be that such a church will come in the future.

MADE HIS BABY BOY DRUNK.

This the Charge Made Against a Chicago Doctor by His Wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Theresa E. Lind, in a bill for separate maintenance filed in the Superior Court this morning against her husband, Dr. Ernest T. Lind, a physician, whose office is at 128 Oak Street, declares that Dr. Lind has taken possession of their three-year-old son Harry and refuses to return the child to its mother. Mrs. Lind charges that on several occasions Dr. Lind has compelled his son to drink beer, and that he has derived much amusement from watching the actions of the little fellow while under the influence of the liquor.

FIRE AS A NOTICE TO MOVE.

Chicagoans Make Three Attempts to Burn an Undesirable Neighbor's House.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—To burn the house down in order to get an undesirable neighbor to move is a scheme that was tried three times Tuesday night near Thirty-second Street and Ashland Avenue. Mrs. Vond, a colored woman, moved into a house at that point Tuesday morning. That night three attempts were made to set fire to the house by throwing lighted rags saturated with oil into the basement and thus frighten her into leaving. This end was gained, for Mrs. Vond has expressed her determination to move into a neighborhood where she will be safe just as soon as she can find a house. In order to prevent further attempts at burning the house a guard has been placed over it.

STONED DOG AND WAS SHOT.

O'Toole Defied the Cur's Owner and May Die for It.

John O'Toole of 121 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, and Matthew Schill of Fort Washington were passing 440 Fifth Street, Jersey City, last night, when a small dog barked at them from the stoop of the house. O'Toole picked up a stone. Some one in the house warned him from the window not to harm the dog or he would be shot. O'Toole threw the stone at the dog, and a shot was at once fired from the house.

The ball struck O'Toole under the left ear, and plowed its way to the forehead, where it lodged over the eye. He was taken to the hospital and is likely to die. The police searched the house, but found no one but John Damatto and his wife. They were in bed and denied all knowledge of the shooting. They were locked up without bail.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS MEET.

Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., Listens to Addresses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18. — The principal address of the day before the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters was that of Judge M. B. Koon of this city on "Insurance from the Standpoint of the Assured."

He pointed out that the real development of the life insurance business had taken place within thirty years, although the idea was not a new one. It had become a business necessity, demanded by business conditions. It formed the simplest, safest, and surest protection against losses from which most men shrink.

Resolutions were adopted urging that the referee to whom the twenty-five companies in the compact all refer complaints as to illegal rebates, should accept complaints made by the local associations as well as by the agents themselves. A Nominating Committee was named to select a ticket.

The report of Treasurer Eli D. Weeks of Litchfield, Conn., showed receipts of $1,487, which just about covers expenditures.

David N. Holway of Boston delivered an address on "The Power of Education in Field Work."

Saved a Little Girl.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—There is a soldier hero among the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams, and a happy mother in Newport to-night. The mother, almost frantic with joy, to-night lauded the name of Private John Bealler of Company L. It appears that this afternoon Private Bealler was standing on Kinsley's Wharf watching a number of children at play on a float, and his attention was directed toward them by the presence of an intoxicated man there. Suddenly a splash was heard as Private Bealler turned around. A little girl had fallen overboard with a shriek, and her playmates called for help. Without waiting, Bealler jumped overboard, and soon had the little girl clasped in her mother's arms. Private Bealler was cheered by the people on the wharf, and the mother and others who witnessed the brave deed thanked the American volunteer, who returned to Fort Adams.

CINCINNATI ESCAPES A LOSS.

Sinking Fund Trustees Forbidden to Carry Out a Contract with a New York Firm.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Judge Spiegel, in an elaborate opinion, this afternoon enjoined the Sinking Fund Trustees, at the suit of Banker George Guckenberger, from carrying out their contract with Roberts & Co. of New York, for the refunding of $15,000,000 worth of Southern Railroad and other bonds. The contract was made June 15, 1898, by the Trustees with the New York firm.

The Court makes the preliminary order of injunction perpetual against the Trustees, on the ground that the contract made is in law one for the sale of the bonds and therefore comes within Section 2,709 of the Statutes as to requirements of advertisement and competitive bidding.

The Court holds also that the testimony shows the contract to be a losing one for the city, in view of the increasing credit of the municipality, and that equity will intervene to prevent its agents from abusing powers relative to property and funds intrusted to them, and that, while they had the discretion, as Trustees for the city, they must exercise it soundly and within the purview of the law, which was not done in this matter.

The city, the Court says, would lose $900,000 if the contract were carried out as at present made. The Court finds the contract reviewable in a court of equity, and, such being the case, finds there will be an actual loss to the city of $900,000, and a possible loss of $3,000,000 interest. Judge Spiegel could not, therefore, indorse a contract which would mean such a detriment to the city's interest.

HOLDERS MUST PAY FOR SHARES.

Decision in Favor of the Receiver of the Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Judge Smith of the Circuit Court entered a final order to-day authorizing the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as receiver of the Pacific Railway Company, to collect the amounts adjudged due from the stockholders of the company as their share of the insolvent company.

Attorneys Walker and Eddy, representing the receiver, presented a petition that writs of execution be prepared against the stockholders who still remain indebted to the corporation. The amount of the adjudged indebtedness is $168,572.

The Los Angeles Cable Railway Company was organized in 1891 with the aid of Chicago capitalists. It did not prove successful, and was abandoned, its promoters transferring the stock of its shareholders for an equal number of shares in the Pacific Railway Company, which was organized to take its place.

It is asserted that the shares of the Pacific Railway Company were thus obtained by the shareholders for about 32 per cent. of their par value. When the company went into the hands of the receiver, suit was begun to recover the remaining $68 alleged to be due on each share. Judge Tuly decided the case July 1 in favor of the receiver.

MISS MILLWARD'S RETURN.

The English Actress Will Be Seen in Chicago, Then Here.

Miss Jessie Millward, the Empire Theatre Company's leading lady, arrived yesterday on the Germanic from London, where she has been playing in "Secret Service." After a week of hard rehearsing in this city, Miss Millward will go to Chicago to replace Miss Viola Allen in "The Conquerors," to be begun Sept. 5 at Powers's new theatre. About the middle of December she expects to return to New York and appear in "Phroso" at the Empire Theatre.

From the steamer Miss Millward went to Charles Frohman's office. Although she had a pleasant voyage she said she was greatly fatigued, and would rest until the beginning of rehearsals Monday. She has expressive features, and an abundance of wavy hair of the hue of bright copper. Miss Millward belongs to a well-known theatrical and literary family, and to her good natural power upon the stage she has added considerable skill. In this country she first appeared as Agnes in "Called Back," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in September, 1884. Two years before this she had made her stage début in London as Mrs. Mildmay in "Still Water Runs Deep." Under A. M. Palmer's management she was also a member of the Madison Square Theatre stock company. About 1890 she starred in an American tour with William Terriss in "Roger le Honté," and, after returning to England, again visited America in 1893 as a member of Henry Irving's Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

S. Miller Kent has signed a contract with Mordaunt and Block for the Columbus Theatre stock company.

Miss Yvonne de Treville, who appeared as Marguerite in "Faust" at the American Theatre last year, has been re-engaged for the Castle Square Opera Company.

Hoyt & McKee, and the members of their "A Day and a Night" company left Wednesday for New London, where Mr. Hoyt's piece will begin a brief preparatory tour.

Miss Anna Held became suddenly ill Tuesday evening, and developed symptoms of ptomaine poisoning, but was much better yesterday, although still under the care of a physician.

When the Manhattan Theatre reopens, Sept. 5, with "The Turtle," it will have a practically new interior, with comfortable chairs, wider aisles, new floors, carpets, draperies, and decorations.

Marie Dressler has signed contracts with Evans and Mann. She will play the principal woman's part in the new burlesque-operetta, "Hotel Topsey Turvey," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre in October.

"Mistakes Will Happen," Grant Stewart's new comedy, which goes out next season under the management of Jacob Litt, will make an extended tour of the country. It will be produced at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Sept. 18, and will be taken to the Pacific Coast.

Otis Harlan and William Devere, who appeared in the Hoyt farce "A Black Sheep," at what was then known as Hoyt's Theatre, will have the principal comedy rôles in Hoyt's new farce, "A Day and A Night," which is to be put on at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 29.

Saturday night, Aug. 27, is the date selected for the opening of the Murray Hill Theatre. The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company will present Joseph Grismer's play, "The New South." The same bill will be given the succeeding week. There will be a matinée every day.

Denman Thompson celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday last night by entertaining the members of "The Old Homestead" company, now playing at the Academy of Music, at a supper after the performance. It was the fourth birthday that Mr. Thompson has celebrated at the Academy.

Death of Col. John T. Milner.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 18.—Col. John T. Milner died at New Castle this morning of parlysis. He was a native of Pike County, Ga., and spent his early youth in the Dahlonega gold fields. He received a classical training at Athens, Ga. In 1849 he went to California and was City Surveyor of San José. He came to Alabama in 1852 and built a number of railroads, the North and South, from Birmingham to Montgomery, being the principal one. This road brought Birmingham into existence. He accumulated wealth in lumber interests at Bolling and coal mines in this county. He represented Jefferson County in the Alabama Senate eight years. He was the most conspicuous figure in the creation of Birmingham, and one of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of Alabama.

Mrs. Brown Dies of a Beating.

Mrs. Mary Brown, thirty-seven years old, of 101 Wyona Street, East New York, died at her home last night, from the effects of an assault at the hands of John Walsh, of the same address. Walsh and Mrs. Brown quarreled last Sunday, and he beat her severely with a stick. Since that time she had been confined to her bed. Walsh was arrested yesterday by the police of the Liberty Avenue Station on a charge of homicide.

Mails for Spain and Portugal.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received the following telegram from Washington: "Until further orders mail for Spain and Portugal will be dispatched the same as previous to the commencement of hostilities with Spain." Spanish mail will accordingly be dispatched on the steamers Campania and Normannia to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN HANDBOOK.

President McKinley's Conduct in the War Will Be Strongly Indorsed and Approved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The handbook of the Republican Congressional Committee will be ready to be placed in the hands of the printer Monday. The book has not been finally reviewed and approved by the committee, but its general features have been decided upon. Representative Overstreet, Secretary of the committee, is expected to arrive here this evening from the West, and Representative Babcock, Chairman, will be here to-morrow morning. As soon as the Chairman and Secretary have an opportunity to review the manuscript for the handbook, bids will be called for, and the contract for its printing will be let.

The handbook will plainly indicate two important facts in regard to the view of the campaign taken by the committee. One is that free coinage of silver will not figure largely in influencing voters—in fact, that this question will hardly be regarded as an issue at all. The other is that the Republicans are to base their case almost wholly upon the record made by Mr. McKinley during his year and a half in the White House, with a review of the events of this period, to show that predictions made by Democrats two years ago have not been fulfilled.

In the campaign book a large number of pages will be devoted to a review of the work of the present Administration. Especial stress will be laid on Mr. McKinley's message to Congress of April 11, in which he strongly urged that the independence of Cuba be not recognized at that time, because such recognition might involve the United Seates in embarrassments, in view of the impossibility then of knowing the exact character of the Government accorded such recognition. Mr. McKinley's hand will be traced with the result of showing that he has acted wisely in the conduct of the war from beginning to end. The extra session of Congress and the prompt enactment of a revenue bill will be pointed out as a wise move, for the disposition of that important measure allowed Congress to give its time in the regular session to other matters, especially the Cuban question.

A large portion of the handbook of 1896 was devoted to the silver question. Much of this matter has been cut out, and in its place a short chapter has been inserted in which the predictions of the Democrats in 1896 are reviewed, together with the events occurring since that time, to show that the dire results of a non-adoption of a policy of free coinage of silver have not been fulfilled. On the other hand it will be explained that the price of wheat has risen, industries revived, and that a Republican revenue act is bringing about just those results of prosperity it was predicted could come only through free coinage. But free coinage will be treated as a thing of the past and not a living issue of to-day.

The handbook will contain about 250 pages, or possibly this number may be increased on its final review. The handbook of 1896 contained 310 pages. The first edition may not exceed 20,000 copies, but another 10,000 may be run off later. In 1896, 80,000 copies of the handbook were printed.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND'S SEAT.

Populists Reject Him and Democrats Fear Danger in His District.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The news from Missouri that Representative Bland was rejected as a candidate for the Populists of his district is considered by Missouri Republicans as an indication of fear on the part of the Democrats that there is danger in the district unless Populist assistance can be obtained. It is not apparent in the records of the voting in the district in 1896. He was elected then over his Republican opponent by nearly 5,000 votes, and the Populist candidate had only 1,467 votes. In 1894 Bland was beaten by less than seventy-five votes, when the Populist candidate had 3,528.

But some new factors have crept into political discussions in Missouri. Bland is of the Democratic section that is down on expansion. The imperialists in the party outnumbered the conservatives greatly, and Bland was the advocate of a resolution opposing expansion. Then the Republicans, under the management of Mr. Kerens, are making ready for a great campaign, partly to increase the representation of Republicans from Missouri in the House, but also eventually to substitute Republican for Democratic Senators from that State. So it is expected that Bland will have a hard row to hoe, and that he may be beaten again as he was in 1894.

FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Combine Their Forces.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Convention, on assembling to-day, received the report of the Committee on Fusion. It recited that the People's Party and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion, and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. It urged the adoption of the fusion plan, and the matter was put to a vote without debate.

Fusion was carried, with less than a dozen votes in the negative. W. H. Alford, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, then nominated Congressman James G. Maguire for Governor in a brief speech, in which he said that industrial freedom was the one fight the Democracy had in view. United States Senator Stephen M. White seconded the nomination in a eulogistic speech, wherein he reviewed Mr. Maguire's record in Congress on the railroad question.

Senator White was frequently cheered, after which Mr. Maguire was nominated by a rising vote.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Convention Closed After Two Days of Hard Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Following is the Republican ticket as completed at to-day's session of the State Convention:

For Governor—Edward Scofield of Oconto; Lieutenant Governor—Jesse Stone of Watertown; Secretary of State—W. H. Forchlich of Jackson; Treasurer—J. O. Davidson of Soldiers' Grove; Attorney General—E. R. Hicks of Oshkosh; Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. D. Harvey of Milwaukee; Railroad Commissioner—Graham L. Rice of Superior; Insurance Commissioner—Emil Giljohan of Milwaukee.

The convention came to a close this evening, after two days of hard work. The only spirited contest in to-day's session was over the nomination for Treasurer, which resulted in favor of J. C. Davidson, who had just half a vote more than necessary to nominate him. Davidson is the only successful candidate who has been an avowed supported of R. M. Lafollette, the defeated candidate for Governor.

J. B. Treat of Monroe was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

TEXANS FAVOR EXPANSION.

Republican State Convention Also Wants the Nicaragua Canal Dug.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 18.—The Republican State Convention concluded its labors to-night. E. M. R. Green was selected Chairman by acclamation.

The platform affirms allegiance to the principles laid down by the St. Louis platform in 1896; indorses the course of President McKinley and the Administration; congratulates the soldiers and sailors; favors the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, owned and controlled by the United States; favors an increase in the army and navy to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry into effect permanently the plans and policies of our Administration with reference to the annexation of Puerto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the Island of Cuba."

"It approves the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as being "wise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe, convenient, and sufficient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our Administration to carry into effect the Monroe doctrine."

FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Parcel Out Nominations.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—The California Democratic State Convention adopted to-day the report of the Fusion Committee. The nominations were divided among the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican Parties. The Silver Republican Party was conceded the nomination for one Justice of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Populist Party was conceded the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one Railroad Commissioner.

The Democrats retained the nominations for Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Superintendent of State Printing, one Justice of the Supreme Court, two Railroad Commissioners, and three members of the Board of Public Instruction.

Congressman James G. Maguire received a unanimous nomination for Governor. The remainder of the Democratic ticket is yet to be named. The Populist and Silver Republican candidates were nominated as follows: Edward L. Hutchinson, Lieutenant Governor; T. W. Maples, Controller; H. A. McCraney, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Walter Van Dyke, Justice Supreme Court; Christian Ruckles, Superintendent Public Instruction; J. L. Dryden, Railroad Commissioner.

Dr. Brush May Succeed Hurley.

Denis M. Hurley, member of Congress from the Second District of New York for the last two terms, announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for reelection. He said that he had had two terms, and that was sufficient. Mr. Hurley expressed the opinion that any Republican that is nominated in the Second District can be easily elected, as he considers the district strongly Republican. He mentioned State Senator George W. Brush as his favorite for the nomination, and said that the nomination would probably be given him.

Will Continue District Associations.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County met in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last night, and by a vote of 12 to 7 it was decided to continue the district associations in the Republican organization throughout the city.

Nominated for Congress.

OHIO.—Ninth District—James H. Southard, Rep. Fourteenth District—Thomas Gruber, Dem.

NEW JERSEY.—Second District—John J. Gardner, Rep.

VIRGINIA.—Tenth District—R. T. Hubbard, Rep.

ALABAMA.—Seventh District—O. D. Street, Pop.

NEBRASKA.—Third District—John A. Robinson, Fusion. Fourth District—E. H. Hinshaw, Rep.

ILLINOIS.—Fourteenth District—Charles N. Barnes, Dem. Ninth District—William H. Wagner, Dem.

INDIANA.—Seventh District—Leon O. Bailey, Dem. Third District—Isaac F. Whitesides, Rep.

MICHIGAN.—Tenth District—Robert J. Kelly, Dem.

BROOKS VACATION SCHOOL.

The Season's Work Ends To-day with Gratifying Results.

At noon to-day the Brooks Vacation School Association of Brooklyn will end its year's teaching among the children of that borough. The work this year has been very successful. The school was opened about six weeks ago in Public School No. 140, at Navy and Concord Streets. At the opening were 300 children, but the attendance soon grew larger until the average has been 340.

The result among the boys has been most gratifying, as many of them were from the Newboys' Home and similar institutions, and were regarded as incorrigibles. They are now studious and attentive pupils and show a willingness to obey whatever is told them to do. Their skill in carpentering and other trades' work is noticeable.

The girls have been studying in classes the art of cookery and clay modeling, and free-hand drawing. Painting has also been taught.

TO PURIFY CONEY ISLAND.

Its Sanitary and Moral Conditions Being Bettered—Arrests Made.

Vigorous steps are being taken to improve the sanitary and moral conditions of Coney Island. Health Commissioner Black yesterday put a force of men at work cleaning and disinfecting the island. Work was begun on Surf Avenue, and will be continued until the district is raised several degrees above its present deplorable condition. The conditions have been regarded as favorable to the origin and spread of typhoid fever.

Magistrate Kramer, who has been holding court recently in the place of Justice Steers, announced yesterday that he had been investigating the moral conditions of Coney Island, and that he had found them as bad as the sanitary conditions. He wants to make Coney Island a fit place for respectable people. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of two young men for indecent conduct, which were served, and last night George Hill and Hugh Hawkins, proprietors of the Pickwick, a disreputable place, were arrested by Detectives Bauman and Shay. Other arrests will follow.

SENATOR DALY A CANDIDATE.

He Wants the Democratic Nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The principal feature at the farmers' picnic here to-day was an address by State Senator Daly on State issues. After charging the Republican Party with gross extravagance in the conduct of the affairs of the State, Senator Daly referred to the statement made by "so-called leaders" that he was no longer a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor and branded it as without foundation. Senator Daly said that he was a candidate for the nomination and that he would continue to be up to the time of the convention.

As to the platform upon which he stood, it was "that National platform," (referring to the one adopted by the Democrats in Chicago) "which it was not within the power of any State Convention to abrogate, alter, or amend."

Speeches were also made by Clarence Atkinson and the Rev. T. W. London, the Prohibition candidate for Governor. A resolution, relating among other things to the recent decision of Justice Gummere adjudging a child's life to be worth $1, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Hunterdon County, pledge ourselves not to vote for any candidate unless pledged to vote for the enactment of laws in conformity with the Constitutional provision, which says: "All property shall be taxed according to its true value and under uniform laws," and for the repeal of all laws that discriminate between corporations and laborers, millionaires and farmers, and that are subject to a judicial intrepretation which adjudicates the pecuniary value of a child's life as less than that of a dog.

Boom in Pennsylvania Iron.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—The steel market is inclined to boom. All lines are visibly affected. Billets advanced from $15.50 to $15.75 per ton during the week. and are scarce at that price. Except for a short period, this is the best price since the billet pool collapsed two years ago. The American Steel and Wire Company, among the largest consumers of billets, has closed many of its plants on account of strikes, and it was thought this would lower the price. This has been offset by heavy exports. All the American manufacturers are now shipping abroad. The Carnegies alone sent 30,000 tons across the water last week. A general advance in sheets, tin plate, bars, and kindred products is anticipated.

Derelict Jersey Soldiers Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Edward McIntyre, Isaac Updide, Martin Ingerbock, and William A. Cunningham, members of Company L of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, were arrested here to-night and locked up at police headquarters for being absent from Sea Girt encampment without permission. There are said to be about ninety members of the regiment who have been absent without leave since the men were paid off on Tuesday. Col. Smith telegraphed to the police headquarters in this city asking for the arrest of any members of the regiment who were here without furloughs. There are believed to be several more here besides those arrestd.

Boy Drowned While Bathing.

Sixteen-year-old Alexander Danner of 340 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in Newtown Creek yesterday while bathing with other boys. Danner was subject to fits, and it is believed that he took a fit while in the water. His body has not been found.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Entertains a Large Party at Dinner—Entries for the Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The first large entertainment given at The Breakers in two seasons occurred this evening, when Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner party to about fifty young people, which was followed by a cotillion and informal dance. The dinner was served on round tables in the banquet hall, which looks onto the main hallway.

The guests at dinner included Miss Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Miss Anna Sands, J. F. Brice, Miss French, Miss Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Clapp, Miss Elsie Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Whitehouse, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Miss Cushing, Miss Grant, Miss Gerry, Potter Palmer, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Peter Gerry, Miss Hoffman, Mr. R. N. Ellis, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Kane, Miss Paulding, Miss Davies, H. P. Rogers, Miss Rogers, John R. Livermore, Worthington Whitehouse, William G. Stackpole, Miss Gray, and Harry Gray.

After dinner a buffet supper was served. The first figure of the cotillion was formed with Worthington Whitehouse, a guest at the Breakers, leading. Favors of the following articles were presented: Gold-top smelling bottles, canes, writing sets, telephone sets, engagement lists, shavers, paper cutters, match safes, brownies, ink wells, military ornaments, parasols, bill clips, calendars, and other pretty as well as useful articles. After the dance begun there useful articles. After the dance began there were quite a number of the guests who Mrs. Vanderbilt was assisted in receiving by her sisters-in-law, Mrs. H. McKay Twombley, and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. On the 23d inst. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a musicale, when Miss Eustis will be heard for the first time here this season.

Mrs. W. Grosvenor held a reception this afternoon.

A. H. Wheeler of Bryn Mawr is a guest of David H. King, Jr., as is Charles W. Clinton.

Casino registers include Charles W. Clinton, George R. Fearing, Jr., A. H. Wheeler, Frank Riggs, and U. S. Grant, 3d. Mr. Grant is the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Prince of Boston have arrived at Kingscote.

J. D. Lanier is here from New York.

Mrs. E. D. Bolt entertained this evening at dinner, as did Mrs. J. J. Mason.

Mrs. Horning held a largely attended reception at her cottage on Washington Street this afternoon.

Mrs. Julian T. Davies will give a garden party to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has cards out for the evening of the 25th inst.

Lieut. Logan, U. S. M. C., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. George. Henry Warren, Mrs. J. De Forrest Danielson, and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner at The Rocks this evening.

Among those who entertained at dinner to-night were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Cadwalader, and Miss Ella Mason.

At the Casino to-day the horse show was the leading topic of gossip, and the sale of private boxes having concluded, there was a rush for reserved seats. The last five boxes were sold to the following cottagers: 2, Chauncey M. Depew; 60, G. M. Hutton; 56, Mrs. E. G. Tinker; 4, Harold Brown; 42, H. A. C. Taylor and I. Townsend Burden.

The list of entries by the cottagers, which began pouring in to-day, included the following: Frederick H. Allen, pony, imp. Moonlight, in the pony and polo pony class; H. Mortimer Brooks, roadster, Himalo, by Star Wilkes, dam Lizzie C.; Master Hugo De Fritsch, pony, the Rat, in Class 33 and Class 41; Miss Beatrice Goelet, pony, Ruby, Class 42; Robert Walton Goelet, roadster, Miss Woodline; Henry B. Kane, jumper, Victor; Miss Jeanne King, pony, Tommy Toodles; Miss Alice C. Rogers, blk m., Lady; E. T. H. Talmage, saddle horse, Patsy McCord; Miss Charlotte Whiting, b. m., Lorna Doone; Miss Angelica L. Gerry, b. g., Idle Boy, Class 21; Peter Goelet Gerry, br. m., Starlight, Classes 8, 15, and 19; br. m., Twilight, Classes 37 and 38; Robert L. Gerry, br. g., Student, Classes 12 and 17; b. g., Suiter, Class 14; pair of brown geldings, Schoolmaster and Scholar, Class 27; four-in-hand coach Class 30; ch. g., Spaniard, Classes 35, 42, 43, and 47.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who will soon return to Newport, will be given a rousing reception when he arrives.

There was no polo to-day on account of the wet grounds, and therefore there will be no game until Saturday, when the Westchesters and Meadow Brooks will meet. The players and ponies of the Philadelphia team left for home to-day.

There is a general feeling that some of the warships ordered to New York should be sent to Newport, and accordingly Congressman Bull has written to the Secretary of the Navy requesting him to issue the necessary orders to that end.

On the 29th inst., which is the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island and the date of the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which W. Watts Sherman is President, a banquet will be given at the De Logerot, Mr. George E. Vernon having been appointed Chairman, with Dr. MacKaye and Hiram Burlingham as a committee of arrangements.

Commodore Gerry's Electra leaves for Martha's Vineyard to-morrow, to be absent until Tuesday next. A number of the yachts will leave with guests for New York to-morrow to attend the naval demonstration in that city on Saturday.

The Newport Clambake Club will hold its next bake on the 27th inst.

Mrs. S. F. Barger will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. E. S. Willing entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained at luncheon to-day.

The tennis tournament at the Casino improves daily in attendance.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden has cards out for a dinner party on the 26th instant.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wills has cards out for a dinner on the 20th instant, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice for the 22d and 24th.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Emmet of New York is the guest of Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

Col. Stewart M. Brice, United States Volunteers, has returned from Cuba and is at Beaulieu.

Mrs. Herman Leroy of New York is here for a few days.

Mrs. C. R. Hone, Jr., has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hilliard of Belle Haven, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Francis P. Freeman.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. "Fred" D. Grant, who is a guest at the Palmer villa. The guests were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starrswells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Col. George R. Fearing, Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor dined with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing this evening.

Mrs. Isaac Lawrence of New York is at the Club Cottage.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Many Passengers Come on the Servia and Germanic.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamer Servia, from Liverpol and Queenstown, were Capt. Hugh Murphy, the giant of Barnum & Bailey's show; Dr. Harlow Brooks, S. S. Farwell, A. Higgins, Capt. W. H. McKenzie, and the Rev. W. C. De Witt.

Among the passengers on the steamer Germanic from Liverpool and Queenstown were Austin Baldwin, W. B. Carpenter, E. A. R. Dowling, G. W. Law, A. Masters, Herbert Millward, Stanley E. Morris, W. H. Nicol, Dr. George J. Robb, the Rev. J. J. Otoole, Dr. A. Rogers, Col. Samuels, Gen. G. M. Sorrel, and the Rev. S. Edward Young.

SARGENT WILL RETIRE.

Grand Master of Locomotive Firemen to Resign from Grand Lodge.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has sent the following note to the order:

"Having advised the President of the United States that I will accept the appointment on the Industrial Commission created by the last Congress, if I should be named, I shall retire from the Grand Lodge at the end of my present term, Dec. 31, 1898, unless sooner removed. I am satisfied that the Brotherhood will wish me well in the new field that I may enter. It will be my purpose to do all in my power as a humble member of the order to advance its interests whenever I can. In leaving the Grand Lodge I shall not lose sight of my obligations as a member, but will perform my part with a full appreciation of what the order has done for me."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Carter Otterson.

Dr. William Carter Otterson of 144 Pierrepont Street, one of the oldest and best-known physicians of Brooklyn, died Wednesday at his country home, at Long Branch, where he had been living since August, 1897, when he was first taken sick. Heart disease was the cause of death. Dr. Otterson was born in New York City in 1829. His father was the late Rev. Dr. Otterson, a prominent clergyman in his day, and his mother, before her marriage, was Sarah Dady, a member of the Dady family who were among the first settlers of Nova Scotia, Canada. He was educated in the public Schools of New York City, and in 1853 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a volunteer Surgeon and served in that capacity for three years. Shortly after the war he married Miss Josephine Curtis, daughter of Arthur Curtis, a well-known patent medicine man, and went to Brooklyn, where he began the practice of his profession, in which he was successful. Mrs. Otterson died two years ago. In 1876-7 he was Sanitary Inspector of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and at the same time Chairman of the Brooklyn Ambulance Service, which was then in its first year. In 1886-7 he was Deputy Commissioner of the Brooklyn Board of Health. He was the author of several books, which met with large sale, among them "Notes on Military Surgery During the Civil War," and "Uses of Water Applied to Diseases." Dr. Otterson was a member of numerous clubs and societies in Brooklyn and New York, among them the Kings County Medical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the New York Medical Society. For the past four years Dr. Otterson had done but little work in his profession.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL EWING, who for twenty years or more kept Ewing's Hotel, at 11 and 13 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, died there yesterday from Bright's disease. He sold the hotel to Joseph S. Cox four months ago, and went South for his health. His disease proved incurable, and he returned to die at the hotel which so long had been his home. He was born in England in 1840. He is survived by a brother, whose home is in England.

Mrs. OSCAR P. ROSE, who died at Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday night at the age of fifty-five years, was born at Cobleskill, N. Y. Her maiden name was Gertrude M. Burhaus and she was a descendant of the Dutch Colonial family of Burhaus. She lived for many years in Poughkeepsie and was a charter member of the Poughkeepsie Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which organization she had always been an active worker. Two sons and four daughters survive her.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

NEWBOULD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898, Eleanor A., wife of George H. Newbould.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1,271 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 18.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AUGSTROM, Edith M., 352 E. 62d St.	1	18
ALFANO, Adelia, 22 6th Av.	2	17
BENONI, Rosalie, 443 E. 18th St.	1	18
BURNS, Patrick, 415 W. 56th St.	72	15
BURNS, John, 514 W. 35th St.	37	16
BEGGS, Alice, 1 Corlears St.	1	18
BRENNAN, Patrick, 57 Downing St.	52	17
BALLING, Rosa, 2,436 8th Av.	29	18
BAGGE, Robert, 558 W. 132d St.	1	18
BRODERICK, Tessie, 6 Goerck St.	3	18
BALDWIN, Catharine, Foundling Hosp	1	16
CAIACCI, Carmine, 654 2d Av.	2	18
CONNELLY, Ellen, 749 9th Av.	58	17
CAVANAGH, Sarah, 320 E. 33d St.	75	17
CLEMENTS, Walter H., 500 W. 130th	3	18
CONKLIN, Edward J., 178 Bank St.	1	18
DEAN, Thomas, 261 E. 10th St.	1	16
DAVIS, Thomas R., Brooklyn	32	17
DI MEO, Carmine, 153 Elizabeth St.	1	18
DOYLE, Margaret, 739 10th Av.	46	18
ESPOSITO, Rosa, 544 W. 33d St.	55	18
ERIKSON, Emil W., 355 E. 89th St.	1	18
FORRESTER, W. E., 19 Grove St.	40	18
FARRELL, J., Highland Falls, N. Y.	27	15
FLYNN, Joseph, 789 Washington St.	5	16
FLEMING, Ellen, 334 E. 48th St.	1	17
GAETA, Savino, 171 Mulberry St.	2	18
GARFOLO, Mafalde, 335 E. 114th St.	1	17
GORMAN, J. E., 381 Madison St.	63	17
GEISNER, Leon, 54 Avenue B.	42	16
HAAR, Max, 47 Delancey St.	1	17
HAACHER, Rudolph, 215 E. 76th St.	60	15
HENNEBEIN, Sophie, 416 W. 56th St.	1	17
JOHNSON, John, 781 E. 139th St.	33	17
JAGNOTSKY, Barbara, 204 7th St.	40	16
KRAUSS, Valentine, 307 E. 101st St.	68	16
KIERNAN, Rose, 20 E. Broadway	7	16
KAISER, Jacob, 342 8th St.	38	16
KASSCHAN, J., 10 St. Mark's Place	13	17
LEFKOVITZ, Isaac, 109 Norfolk St.	57	17
MONDSCHEIN, Israel, 31 Bayard St.	60	17
MISURILLO, Amendo, 70 Oliver St.	1	16
MARGOVITZ, Sarah, 32 Suffolk St.	13	17
MENDLER, Pauline, 89 Willett St.	3	18
MUSSMACK, Caroline, 21 Batavia St.	27	15
MILLER, Joseph, Workhouse	27	13
MOELLER, Theodore, 359 E. 19th St.	38	18
MURTHA, Philip, Foundling Hosp.	1	14
MASFORROLL, A. R. P., 24 E. 111th	1	16
McSHANE, Patrick, Bellevue Hosp.	27	16
McGREGOR, A., 229 E. 73d St.	50	17
McGRATH, Dennis, 151 W. 96th St.	76	17
POLHALIK, Kate, 88 Greenwich St.	20	16
PLATT, Susan, 71 E. Broadway	72	15
POWERS, Thomas, 456 W. 56th St.	42	15
PASQUALE, G., Metropolitan Hosp.	60	16
RULEMAN, J. B., 59 Sheriff St.	31	16
REYNOLDS, Emeline C., 370 W. 58th	21	16
ROBINSON, Catharine, 627 W. 52d St.	70	17
SCHLITT, George, 180 2d Av.	1	17
STEINER, Annie, House Good Shepherd	37	16
SCHUTTENBERG, Charlotte, 436 W. 42d St.	74	18
TOBIAS, Leo, 303 W. 105th St.	10	17
VASQUEZ, Ysabel De Rivier, 15 W. 103d St.	54	17
WOOD, Edith, 157 W. 46th St.	52	18
WELLS, Palmer B., 323 W. 20th St.	56	17
WILSON, John, Manhattan State Hosp	70	16
WEINSTEIN, Joseph, 51 Ludlow St.	1	18
WEISS, Joseph, 500 E. 118th St.	1	18
ZACHGAN, August, 403 W. 54th St.	33	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BRENNAN, Maggie, Kings Co. Hosp.	36	16
BOWCOCK, Jesse, 246 17th St.	62	16
BLUMENSCHEIN, George, 100 Floyd	68	16
BOWEN, James, Kings Co. Hospital	70	18
BECKMAN, Hannah, 1,884 Fulton St.	36	18
COLGAN, Mary, 161 Butler St.	2	17
COLZORETTO, Pepina, 236 Pearl St.	1	18
CLARK, Mary, 212 Buffalo Av.	1	17
CRAIG, William, 182 Coffey St.	19	17
CALLAHAN, Maurice, 132 Sheppard Av.	2	17
DWYER, Dennis, 73 Freeman St.	33	16
FILTER, Martin, 40 Reid Av.	16	16
GLYNN, Joseph F., 699 Myrtle Av.	3	16
GRANT, Charles, Brooklyn Hospital	22	17
GEIS, Elizabeth, 294 Powers St.	33	17
HOWARD, William F., 8 Manhasset Place	1	18
JORDAN, Lucretia, 216 Fulton St.	59	17
KEMPEN, Conrad, 1,583 Gates Av.	1	17
KOKE, Henry, Wartburg Home for the Aged	85	17
LAFRENIEVE, Elmire, 316 Pacific St.	75	17
MITCHELL, Henry, K. Co. Penitent'y	22	17
MACKLIN, Bernard, 151 Ainslie St.	82	17
MARTIN, Eliza, 111 Hudson Av.	48	17
MONAHAN, Kate, 510 Hart St.	66	17
MURPHY, Joseph, 54 Herkimer Place	40	17
McCABE, Joseph, 157 West St.	6	16
NORDENBORG, Adolph, 51st St., near 8th Av.	2	17
NELSON, Matilda, 147 31st St.	30	17
OMMUNDSEN, Anna C., 81 Degraw	7	17
O'NEIL, Frank, 156 N 9th St.	1	17
RILEY, Peter, 924 Atlantic Av.	1	16
RABER, John, 1,783 Bergen St.	51	15
REILLY, Sarah, 66 Hudson Av.	51	16
STEMERT, Albert, 226 Troutman St.	45	17
STUBE, Paul, Kings Co. Hospital	42	16
SCHERER, Charles, E. D. Hospital	26	16
SOLOMON, William A., 3 Cleveland Place	47	16
TAMARGO, Loretta, 1,432 Bergen St.	1	17
TERRA, Giovanni, 127 Dykeman St.	1	17
WATT, Elizabeth, 803 Grand St.	40	17
WEIGELE, Katherine, 159 Greenpoint Av.	72	17

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Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

What conservative people foresaw—and what conservative people welcomed—developed in yesterday's stock market. A substantial reaction was scored.

At the end of the day the market seemed to be about as much oversold as at the close of Wednesday it was overbought. Most of the little fellows have flopped over to the bear side, and nine-tenths of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange is clamorous over dreadful troubles they declare to be imminent.

And other indications appear of the thoroughness with which yesterday's yielding quotations have swept away some market handicaps. As long as the crowd of petty speculators throughout the Street was all massed on the bull side, (many of them loaded with stocks far beyond their financial capacity,) so long the market was incumbered. Some of this element came to grief in yesterday's setback; others—naturally prejudiced toward the bear side—flopped hurriedly into bearishness. And thus at the close of the day Wall Street was filled with new gruesome proclamations of overhanging disaster. But the very fact that the petty and talkative crew have skedaddled is one of the most wholesome of all signs in the market's favor.

⁂

No news yesterday developed having important bearings on the market. The reaction on the Stock Exchange was wholly attributable to the fact that there had been lack of prudence in some conspicuous quarters where overloading processes had discouraged conservative observers. Thus such bad conditions as affected the market were practically cured by the reaction itself.

⁂

A canvass of important commission houses shows that there is no diminution in the general confidence that the market is sure to proceed in its improvement till very much broader trading and higher figures appear.

⁂

It can be said on authority that the foremost men of influence in Wall Street are united in the conviction that the reaction which has taken place can cause but a temporary halt, and that the market's situation is, in fact, materially bettered—hardened by the tests it has stood.

⁂

Government bonds were strong, the 3s making a new high record. There were sales of $669,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105½@105¼, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝.

⁂

In State securities, $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 93½ and $30,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 9@8½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	L. E. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	10½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Consolidated Ice	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Flint & P. M.	1⅜	Pullman Car	½
Ft. W. & R. G.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1
Great. Northern pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	National Biscuit	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	National Biscuit pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅞
B. & O. Southw. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Buff., R. & Pitts. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
Canada Southern	¾	Northern Pacific	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. & Northwest.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Consolidated Gas	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Illinois Central	1⅜	Union Pacific	¾
Illinois Steel	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Lake Shore	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Louis. & Nashville	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	⅝	West Chi. St.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st Bir.	3¼
Omaha & St. L. 1st	2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Division	2
Peo. & Eastern 1st	1	Wabash 1st	1
St. L. & S.F. con. 4s.	1½		
So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	3	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Pitts. & West. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1¾ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $165,763,948; balance, $8,716,399; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $841,642.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅝@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par, selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 59¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 113, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 115½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61½; New York Central, ⅛, to 123¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 15. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅛, and Reading at 10. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16 for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement, as compared with the last report, shows: Total reserve increased £548,000, circulation decreased £76,000, bullion increased £471,774, other securities decreased £1,223,000, other deposits decreased £1,997,000, public deposits increased £1,232,000, notes reserve increased £558,000, Government securities decreased £79,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 45.42 per cent., is now 47.21 per cent., against an advance from 51.22 per cent. to 53.44 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France as compared with the last report shows: Notes in circulation decreased 24,750,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 12,875,000f, gold in hand increased 5,150,000f, bills discounted decreased 23,775,000f, silver in hand increased 2,575,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 10,580,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 969,000 marks, other securities decreased 5,820,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 25,080,000 marks.

MANHATTAN UNDER PAR.

Wall Street showed its appreciation of Mr. Russell Sage's denials that he has been selling stock by letting Manhattan's quotation slide under par yesterday, lower figures than have been recorded for it in months.

Mr. Sage during the day got out his ready letter writer again and issued the following bulletin to Wall Street:

"I desire to deny the statements recently current that I have been trading in Manhattan. My holdings at present are 12,000 shares, the same as they have been for fifteen years. I have not traded in and out of a thousand shares of stocks in six months. I do not know what any of the Goulds are doing in the stock, but have understood that, as a recent bull move in the securities was unsuccessful, those in charge have broken the stock, for the purpose of buying back at a lower level.

"Frank Gould becomes of age next month, when the securities trusteed under Jay Gould's will will be divided. This will place a large quantity of the Gould holdings in such a position that they can be marketed without the consent of trustees. It is possible that some stock has been sold with the knowledge of this fact."

⁂

The Gould family—over age and under age alike—seem to be shamelessly intent on disturbing the restfulness of Mr. Sage's Summer hours.

The spry old gentleman's insinuating threat that he still has 12,000 shares of Manhattan to sell doesn't look as if there was any immediate danger of what might be called a corner.

Incidentally, the largest lender of current cash in Wall Street to-day is Mr. Russell Sage.

NO SETTLEMENT—YET.

A conference was held yesterday in the Aldrich Court Building between those identified with the interests of the People's Gas Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas Company, and importance was given to the meeting by the presence of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Commodore E. C. Benedict. Wall Street had hoped that former negotiations had paved the way to a settlement satisfactory to all interests. The result of the conference, however, according to several present, was the reverse of hopeful; in fact, an agreement was said to be "further off" than at any time during the effort to reconcile differences.

Mr. Flower, in declining to talk of the meeting, referred inquirers to Mr. Benedict. The Commodore said he was compelled to refrain from entering into an explanation or a discussion of the meeting. He added:

"I will say, however, that there is no peace in sight. The way to a settlement appears to me to be winding and stony. As the situation stands, they can go their way and do as they please in regard to People's Gas. I shall hold and protect my rights in Indiana. I refrain from talking on the matter principally because of a thousand and one lies I have read since my return in regard to the Indiana company and my interests in it. Of course the story of my purchasing Ogden Gas was a bald lie. So also is the story that I offered Indiana at 125 and held out for 400.

"Progress to settlement, I repeat, has not advanced in any degree."

SUGAR TRUST CHANGES.

Close to 60,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were dealt in yesterday, and a decline of over two points resulted. Certain Wall Street speculators who were large buyers of the stock around 142 were yesterday sellers under 139. Professional Wall Street stilll has the belief that Sugar Trust insiders have sold out their holdings and are anxious to see a sharp decline in order to regain their stock.

A material change has come into the Sugar Trust stock market situation during the last year or two. Formerly control of the stock was not only lodged in a few hands, but insiders were able to do very much as they pleased with quotations. But meanwhile the regular payment of 12 per cent. dividends has had the effect of widely distributing the stock, the earning of 1 per cent. a month proving attractive to investors, big and little; and the transfer books of the Sugar Company now show a list of stockholders longer than ever before in the property's history. Thus the stock market fortunes of the property have passed beyond any arbitrary dictation from anybody.

As long as 12 per cent. dividends continue investors who have been absorbing the stock are not likely to get into a panic over occasional Wall Street raids.

A SIGN FROM THE SOUTH.

American Cotton Oil shares show new activity and inside authorities are assuring business friends that present quotations will be much advanced soon.

BROOKLYN DEALS PENDING.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings keep on increasing and Wall Street believers in the property's future were yesterday confident buyers throughout the reaction. The price was knocked down from about 69 close, to 66, but closed about 67.

There is authority for the statement that the impending deal between Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Nassau Electric Companies progresses favorably.

Incidentally hints are heard of new negotiations between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Elevated interests.

GOVERNMENTS IN DEMAND.

The new three-per-cent. Government bonds rose to a fresh record yesterday, selling at 105½. This is beyond where conservative bankers have believed that the bonds would naturally sell. Now, though, estimates are higher.

WHY IRON STOCKS ARE STRONG.

The iron and steel stocks showed distinctive strength in yesterday's market depression, most of them scoring advances. All iron trade authorities seem to agree that recent advances in price are only preliminary to large advances to come soon.

TOBACCO TRUST INSIDERS.

Tobacco Trust shares were conspicuous again yesterday with erratic movements. After selling above 141, there was a drop below 138, and a net loss of 2½ points was shown at the end of the day.

Quiet hints are heard of a compromise between interests in this property which have recently been very much at odds. One officer of the company is said to be a heavy loser through the rise in the company's stock, he and his followers having gone short 25 points or more below where the stock is now selling. The loss so imposed is put at figures beyond $250,000.

A FROST REACHED CHICAGO.

The Chicago manipulators of the American Steel and Wire Trust have so far not been able to distribute much of the stock they brought on to New York. Stock market commission bills are big enough to have warranted the sale of at least 200 or 300 shares of the stock, but there is no evidence that any such sales have so far resulted. The stock has been manipulated very crudely.

A SUMMER SPECIALTY.

Finally Consolidated Ice stock begins to show life. Friends of the property are talking about improved net earnings. In the face of yesterday's general market weakness Consolidated Ice jumped up 2 full points.

PAR FOR AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake stock reached par yesterday for the first time in its history. From that price, however, it had a quick reaction down to 90, the closing figure being 96, as compared with 88 on Wednesday.

GAS SHARES DECLINE.

Local gas stocks were weak yesterday. Not only were the lower priced issues apparently forced for sale on the curb, but on the Stock Exchange over 2,000 shares of Consolidated Gas were sold and the market price shrunk 5 points.

PAPER TRUST'S START.

The shares of the International Paper Company—the new paper trust—were dealt in for the first time on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and were fairly active. Over 4,000 shares of the common stock were quoted along with 2,500 preferred. The final price of the common stock was 49, a gain of about 2 points over the last previous sale on the curb. At one time yesterday it was up to 52. Important financial interests in Wall Street are identified with the property. Indeed, it is likely to become recognized as one of the Flower stocks—ex-Gov. Flower and his friend D. C. Mills being closely associated with the company's management.

NO U. P. VOTING TRUST.

The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company held its final meeting yesterday, at which the following action was taken:

"Whereas, The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company at the outset of its undertaking determined not to include a compulsory voting trust of shareholders as a condition of its plan, but at the close of its labors to create a proxy committee to which shareholders might voluntarily intrust their proxies while satisfied with and desiring to continue the policies and management inaugurated by the committee,

"Resolved, That the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company hereby nominates and selects as a proxy committee Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schiff, Winslow S. Pierce, Oliver Ames, and E. H. Harriman to permanently represent at annual and other meetings of the shareholders of Union Pacific Railway Company such holders of the common and preferred stock of said company as shall desire to intrust their proxies to said committee for the purpose of maintaining the management and general policies inaugurated by the Reorganization Committee."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Kearney and Black Hills Railroad purchased by the Union Pacific for $150,000.

Reorganization plan for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf to be issued before the end of August.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Abolishment of the rebate system by the American Tobacco Company.

Dealings in American shares the feature of the London market.

Weakness of Spanish fours and expectation of the placing of a new Spanish loan.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on Oregon Short Line income A bonds and 3 per cent. on the B.

Increase of $4,470 in Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis's deficit for June, but increase in surplus of $107,410 for the year ended with June.

Meeting of holders of Oregon Railroad and Navigation voting trust certificates. Directors named to be voted for at annual meeting Sept. 1.

Southern dispatches stating that sales of pig iron in that section for the first half of August have exceeded the total of any entire month this year.

Declaration of the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the National Lead Company.

Listing by the Stock Exchange of $250,000 additional Iowa Central first mortgage fives.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$3,789
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	8,000
Chicago Great Western	6,230
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	7,703
Iowa Central	4,014
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	2,266
Lake Erie and Western	790
Mexican Central	27,773
Rio Grande Western	2,468
Wabash	4,021
West Chicago Street	2,373

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$15,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	17,303
Kanawha and Michigan	1,729
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	7,090
Missouri Pacific	27,000
Central Branch	4,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,243
St. Joseph and Grand Island	970

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	72	73½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¾	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	162	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	113	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87⅞
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	18	19
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf.	108½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	60
Standard Distilling	22½	23
Standard Distilling pf.	75	76
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	418	420
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22¾	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .37, seller 10; 400 Mexican at .20, 900 Yellow Jacket at .25.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002¼, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .10⅜@.10¼@.10½, and 10,000 Sentinel at .005½.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.65
Belcher	.12	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.40
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Standard	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.05	Argentum Juanita	.13
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.08
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.32
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip Cr'k.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.71	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.20
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.15	Union	.13
Moulton	.15	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.10
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.85	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.40	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07¼
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.98
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anchoria	.71	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.21
Cannon Ball	.002	Sentinel	.005½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.15

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 18, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wed., September 21st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the offices of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. Poll open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from August 31st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., until September 22d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By F. S. BANGS, President.
Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
621 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held August 16th, 1898, it was Resolved, That a dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE is hereby declared upon the present Capital Stock of the Company of Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000,) payable October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record of August 31st, 1898.

The transfer books of this Company will close for the purpose of the cash dividend and for the allotment of new capital stock on August 31st, 1898, at the close of business, and will remain closed until September 12th, 1898, at the opening of business.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Thursday, August 25, 1898, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1898.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.
27 William St., Aug. 9, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 27) of One Per Cent., payable September 2d, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 20th at noon and reopened Sept. 3d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due September 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Co. of New York.

J. H. HOCART,
Asst. Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19008	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14065	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14088	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14061	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14248	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8284	14342	19518	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2255	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2268	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8728	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20658	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46994
3070	8932	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46997
3083	8936	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47011
3274	8938	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47047
3306	8958	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47081
3400	8961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47091
3695	8962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47092
3727	8964	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47114
3758	8966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47127
3763	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47143
3772	8993	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47176
3789	8996	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47222
3829	9038	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47223
3845	9058	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47224
3917	9077	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47225
3919	9080	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47226
3929	9085	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47227
3939	9090	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47233
4004	9095	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47236
4005	9117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47245
4021	9185	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4118	9308	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4120	9309	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4148	9347	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4167	9478	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4174	9529	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4186	9579	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4189	9593	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4190	9596	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4193	9600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4195	9608	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4198	9674	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4213	9902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4231	9907	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4235	9924	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4243	9925	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4246	9960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4311	9962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4322	9990	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4328	10002	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4391	10025	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4403	10027	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4404	10045	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4405	10056	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4407	10091	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4431	10135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4461	10172	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4463	10175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4467	10237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4482	10253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4494	10413	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4504	10524	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4505	10563	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4506	10585	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4530	10587	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4531	10591	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4546	10603	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4591	10739	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4613	10753	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4657	10771	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4664	10782	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4668	10822	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4701	10828	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4707	10829	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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4783	10903	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5239	11149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5249	11157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5339	11171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5340	11211	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5343	11212	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5346	11214	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5360	11226	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5465	11253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5484	11258	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5490	11262	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5499	11289	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5568	11604	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5664	11780	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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6224	12306	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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6228	12310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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6725	12724	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	[illegible]
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7070	13056	[illegible]	31480	37296	45100	[illegible]
7128	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	[illegible]
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	[illegible]
7174	13088	18380	31516	37307	45179	[illegible]
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7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	[illegible]
7213	13115	18461	31642	37318	45215	[illegible]
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	[illegible]
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53158
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18668	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53331
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13808	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the following Bonds, Stocks, and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919 (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.).

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above named bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

Over 93½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding bonds, and over 73 PER CENT. of the above-named stocks, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is declared operative.

The time for further deposits of the above-named bonds and stocks, without additional charge, has been EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING AUGUST 20, 1898, after which date (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said bonds and stocks will be accepted ONLY UPON A CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. OF THE PAR VALUE OF BONDS, AND AN ADDITIONAL CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, must be deposited on or before August 20, 1898. After that date, deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, August 3, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, August 18, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	443	1550	1938	2164	2547	2780	3030
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812	3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2213	2612	2824	3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826	3106
137	1363	1658	1972	2250	2646	2832	3125
152	1376	1738	2000	2318	2678	2855	3131
156	1379	1740	2001	2347	2708	2862	3133
256	1402	1750	2048	2408	2729	2898	3158
263	1406	1778	2085	2409	2732	2899	3203
280	1451	1821	2087	2418	2736	2901	3265
284	1505	1835	2097	2462	2745	2908	
384	1530	1855	2102	2465	2754	2987	

as the numbers of the ninety-four bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 18, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	48	Adams Express	106½	106½	106½	106½	......
33¾	34¼	2,515	Am. Malting Co.	35¼	35¼	33	34	−1¼
83	85	727	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85	85	84	84	−1½
33	33½	10,710	American Cotton Oil	33¼	34	33	33	+½
83½	84½	700	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84¾	85⅝	84¾	85	+½
133	137	3	American Express	133	133	133	133	......
13¾	14¼	4,708	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14⅛	13½	14	+⅜
37	38	232	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	38	38	......
138¾	138⅞	57,936	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141½	142	138¼	138¾	−2½
114½	115	117	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	......
37	37⅝	850	Am. Steel & Wire	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅛	......
91	91½	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92	91	91	−1
137⅞	138	19,692	American Tobacco	141¼	141½	137⅞	138	−2⅛
133	135	165	Am. Tobacco pf.	134	134	134	134	......
37½	38	112	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	−¼
13⅞	14	5,005	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−¼
35⅝	36	23,826	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
16⅝	17	51	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	......
5½	6¼	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6	6	6	−⅝
3⅜	3⅝	1,020	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
..	..	100	Brooklyn El. ctfs.	25½	25½	25½	25½	......
67½	67⅝	44,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	69⅛	66½	67½	−1½
126½	128	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	......
80½	81	675	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	80½	81	80¼	80¼	+1⅜
66	67	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66	66	66	66	−⅜
54¼	54⅜	2,045	Canada Southern	55½	55½	54½	54¼	−⅞
84⅝	85	200	Canadian Pacific	85	85	85	85	+⅝
17½	18	25	Central Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	......
24⅞	25	10,290	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	25⅜	24⅞	25	−⅝
118¼	118½	87,982	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119¼	120	118	118½	−⅝
59	60	100	Chi. & East Ill.	60	60	60	60	−½
16⅛	16¼	24,695	Chi. Gr. West.	16⅝	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−½
41	42	840	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+½
9¼	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
109⅛	109¼	65,926	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110½	110⅝	109	109⅛	−½
157	158	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	159	159	157	157	−1
133¾	133⅞	8,854	Chicago & Northw.	134½	135¼	133½	134	−½
104⅞	105⅛	28,388	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106	106	104½	105	−½
7½	7⅝	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
45¼	45½	3,823	C., C., C. & St. L.	46½	46½	45	45¼	−1
14½	14⅞	1,320	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¾	15	14½	14½	−¼
22	23	100	Col., Hock. V. & T. pf.	23	23	23	23	......
193½	194	2,155	Consolidated Gas	197	198	193	193	−5
40⅞	41½	2,475	Consolidated Ice	39	41½	38⅝	41½	+2
108½	109½	149	Delaware & Hudson	109	109	109	109	−½
150	151	230	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151	151	151	......
13	14	100	Denver & R. G.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
53	53¼	1,955	Denver & R. G. pf.	54¼	54¼	53	53¼	−¾
132½	134½	75	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133¾	133¾	133½	133½	......
14	14⅜	15	Erie	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	......
37	37½	1,890	Erie 1st pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	−¾
12½	13	100	Flint & P. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+1⅜
..	..	8	Ft. W. & D. C., st'd.	22	22	22	22	......
15	16	400	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	15	15½	15	15½	+½
40½	40⅝	2,430	General Electric	41⅛	42	40⅝	40⅝	−⅝
133	134	1,730	Great Northern pf.	132	133⅞	132	133⅞	+2
25½	26	310	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26	26	26	......
111¼	111½	7,480	Illinois Central	112¾	112¾	111	111	−1¾
96	100	10	Ill. Cent., leased line	97	97	97	97	......
67⅛	68	5,105	Illinois Steel Co.	67¼	68¼	66½	67⅝	−⅝
9½	10	10	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	......
36½	37	880	Iowa Central pf.	37½	37¾	37	37	−¾
49¼	49⅞	6,116	International Paper	51	52	49	49	......
88½	90	2,660	Int. Paper pf.	91	91¼	88½	90	......
17½	18	50	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	......
52½	53½	510	Laclede Gas	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	+⅛
17½	18	1,180	Lake Erie & West.	18½	19	18	18	−¼
75½	76½	1,950	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75¾	76	75¼	75¾	+¾
193	198	161	Lake Shore	193	193	193	193	−3
56⅞	57	7,470	Louisville & Nashville	57⅞	58	56¾	56⅞	−⅞
99¾	100¼	20,842	Manhattan Con	100⅝	100¾	99½	100⅛	−⅝
157	158½	3,352	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159	159⅞	157½	157½	−1½
90	91	60	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	......
61½	62	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61¾	61	61¾	+½
81	83	8,645	Minnesota Iron	82	83	81½	81¾	+¼
12	12½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	+¼
36	36¼	1,256	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37	37	36	36	−½
37⅝	37⅞	4,520	Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38½	37⅝	37⅝	−¾
28	28½	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	+¼
32½	32¾	1,405	National Biscuit	33⅜	33⅞	32¾	32¾	−1¼
98	99	170	National Biscuit pf.	98	98	98	98	−1½
37	37¾	1,740	National Lead Co.	38	38	37¾	37¾	−¼
112	114½	160	National Lead Co. pf.	114	114	113½	113½	......
7	7¼	220	National Linseed Oil	7	7	7	7	−⅞
93	94½	200	New Jersey Central	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	−1¼
92⅞	95½	4,468	New York Air Brake	87	100	87	96	+10½
118¾	119	2,555	New York Central	120	120	118⅝	118¾	−1⅛
194	197	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	......
14½	15	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	......
53¾	54¼	900	Norfolk & West. pf.	54½	54¾	54	54	−⅞
6½	6⅞	100	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	......
35⅝	35¾	26,243	Northern Pacific	36¼	36¼	35½	35⅝	−⅞
75⅛	75⅜	13,740	Northern Pacific pf.	76	76	75⅛	75¼	−⅞
16⅛	16¼	2,100	Ontario & West.	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	−¼
58¾	59	1,400	Oregon R. & Nav.	58½	58⅞	58½	58⅞	−⅞
34	35	200	Oregon Short Line	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
42	43½	3,374	Pacific Coast	43	45¾	43	44	+1½
85	88	250	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	......
63½	65	828	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64	66½	64	64½	+¾
34	34½	1,770	Pacific Mail	34½	34¾	34	34⅜	−½
118¾	119	2,420	Pennsylvania R. R.	119½	119¾	118⅞	118⅞	−⅞
101	101¼	34,085	People's Gas, Chi.	104¼	104¼	100⅝	101⅛	−3
44¼	46¼	1,400	P., C., C. & St. L.	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+¾
188	189	264	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188½	+½
19	19⅛	4,208	Reading	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	−⅝
44	44½	10,630	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	44¼	44¼	−¾
22½	22¾	1,350	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	22¾	22¾	+¼
7¼	7¾	200	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
60¾	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	−⅞
21½	22	1,092	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21⅞	22⅜	21½	21½	−⅜
8½	8⅝	1,645	St. L. & San Fran.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
67	67½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	......
33¾	34	2,420	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	−⅞
5⅝	6	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅝
13	13½	5,930	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13	14⅛	13	13¼	+¼
164	165	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	163	163½	163	163½	+⅝
85	85½	1,200	St. Paul & Omaha	86½	86½	85	85	−1½
22	22½	700	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22	22	−¼
9¼	9½	1,150	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	......
34	34½	2,718	Southern Railway pf.	34⅞	34½	34	34	−½
81½	81⅝	10,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	82½	82¾	81½	81⅝	−⅝
..	..	25	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	80	80	80	80	......
14¾	14⅞	14,499	Texas Pacific	15	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
..	..	700	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	7¾	8½	7¾	8½	+1
27⅝	27¾	6,038	Union Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	27½	27½	−¾
63¾	63⅞	18,506	Union Pacific pf.	65⅛	65¼	63¾	63⅞	−1⅛
4½	5	225	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+⅛
42	44	100	United States Express	44	44	44	44	......
7¾	8⅛	2,300	United States Leather	8	8¼	8	8	......
72¼	72½	40,245	U. S. Leather pf.	72¼	73⅜	72¼	72⅜	+⅜
46	46⅛	11,045	United States Rubber	47¼	47⅛	45¼	46	−1¼
106	106¼	2,603	U. S. Rubber pf.	106½	106¾	105½	105⅝	−2½
8¼	8½	1,170	Wabash	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
21¼	21⅜	8,260	Wabash pf.	21¾	22¼	21	21	−⅝
117	122	50	Wells-Fargo Express	120	120	120	120	......
..	93	200	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	−⅝
94⅜	94⅞	11,792	Western Union Tel.	95¼	95⅜	94⅜	94⅜	−¼
1⅛	2	150	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	......
Sales.....		698,737						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75	Nat. Starch	7½	8
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105⅜	105½	Col. & H. Coal	5¼	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¾	105⅜	Col., H. V. & T.	5⅛	5½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	27	29
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Col. Midland	5	6½	New Cent. C.	35	43
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	80
4s, r., 1925	127¼	127¾	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	38
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128½	Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D.	18½	19	Nor. & West.	15½	16
5s, c., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	80	Ont. Mining	4	5
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Detroit Gas	60	61	Ore. R. & N. pf.	74½	76
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Penn. Coal	330	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn	..	130	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Peo. & East	4½	6
American Coal	115	130	Erie 2d pf	18¼	19½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Am. T. & C.	95½	98	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Pitts. & West. pf.	..	7
Ann Arbor	12	13¼	Flint. & P. M. pf.	35	38	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Harlem	345	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Brunswick City	11¼	12¼	Homestake	52	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	Rio Grande W.	27	29
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Rio Grande W. pf.	66	68
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107¼	108¼	K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	29¾	30	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. P. & Duluth pf.	90	92
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	St. P. & Omaha pf.	155	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	35	Laclede Gas pf.	94	96	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	Long Island	55	59	Standard R. & T.	5	6
Chi. T. T. pf.	28	30	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Third Avenue	175	178
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88½	90	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	43½	50	Mexican Cent.	5	5¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	1	W. & L. E. pf., $3 asst. paid	12¼	12½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	⅝	Mich. Cent.	108½	109	Wis. Cent.	1	2
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	28¾	29½	Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8
Col. Fuel & I.	24	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..			
			Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	20	..			
			Morris & Essex	170¼	175			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
590	Am. Cot. Oil	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33¼
47,820	Am. Sug Ref	141⅜	142¼	138⅛	138⅞
210	Am. Sp. Mfg	13⅞	14⅛	13½	14⅛
570	Am. Tobacco	139½	141	138⅛	138⅞
30	A., T. & S. F.	14	14	14	14
1,300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅜	35¾	36⅛
40	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,810	Brook R. T.	69	69⅛	66⅞	67½
14,840	C., B. & Q.	119½	119⅞	118⅜	118⅜
2,890	C., R. I. & P.	105⅞	106⅛	104⅞	105
22,890	C., M. & St. P.	110⅛	110⅝	109	109¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
370	Chi. & Gt. West	16⅝	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛
30	Chi. & N'west	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
100	Cent. of N. J.	94½	94½	94½	94½
20	C., St. P., M. & O.	85½	85½	85½	85½
380	Gen. Electric	42	42	40⅝	40⅝
1,900	Louis & Nash	57⅞	58	56⅞	56⅞
2,350	Manhattan	100⅝	100¾	99½	100
840	Mo. Pacific	38½	38½	37⅝	37⅞
1,690	Nor. Pacific	36¼	36⅜	35½	35⅝
1,310	Nor. Pacific pf.	75⅞	76	75⅜	75½
2,060	People's Gas	104⅛	104⅛	101	101½
10	Pacific Mail	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
60	Reading	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
40	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
50	Southern pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
1,610	Tenn. C. & I.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½
10	Texas Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
30	Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27½
1,410	Union Pacific pf.	65	65⅛	63⅞	63⅞
3,350	U. S. Leather pf.	72⅝	73⅜	72¼	72⅜
250	U. S. Rubber	47¼	47¼	45½	45½
110	Wabash pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1,620	Western Union	95	95⅜	94⅜	95
129,450.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
7,000	M., K. & T. 2d	65½	65½	65½	65½
10,000	St. L. S'west 2d	34	34	34	34
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	44½	45	44½	45
18,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	78	78	78	78
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53	53	52½	52½
$79,000.					

Milwaukee Bank Absorbed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—The Wisconsin National Bank of this city, having a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, of which Capt. "Fred" Pabst is President and Charles Best Cashier, has absorbed the Central National Bank of Milwaukee, pur[illegible] the entire stock.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The local market was fairly strong, although prices in the morning were somewhat higher than they were in the afternoon, when, owing to free realizing and the taking of profits, prices fractionally fell off. United Gas Improvement in the early trading rose to 121¼, but during the afternoon sold at 120¼. Welsbach Light was 1 per cent. lower, at 50, while Electric Storage was erratic, being strong at the opening, but toward the close became weak and sold down to 34¾, the preferred draining to 41½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing remained steady at 20¾@20½. The street railway stocks were somewhat dull. Union Traction rose ⅛, to 21⅜. Philadelphia Traction was steady and Electric and People's 4s were unchanged. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey sold down to 51. In the afternoon there was slight weakness in the Choctaws, the common selling down to 25¾ and the preferred to 41. Pennsylvania sold at 60 for the first time in many years, but later it receded to 59¼. Reading first preferred regained a point, but the common and second preferred and Lehigh Valley were about steady. The close was irregular at these prices:

Lehigh Valley	21¼	21⅜
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	35⅞	35⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	75⅛	
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59⅝
Reading	9⅝	9¾
Reading 1st pf.	22⅝	22⅜
Reading 2d pf.	11⅝	
St. Paul	109	109¼
Metropolitan Railway	157	158
Philadelphia Traction	94	94¼
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23⅝
Union Traction	21⅜	21½
Electric Storage	34⅝	35
Electric Storage pf.	41	41½
United Gas Improvement	120¾	121½
Welsbach Light	50	50½
New Jersey Traction	50¼	51½
American R. E. L.	2⅞	2⅞
Marsden	5⅞	5¼
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20⅝	20¾
Choctaw	25½	25⅝
Choctaw pf.	41	41⅝
Equitable G. 5s	108¾	108½
Philadelphia & Electric 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric & People's 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach New York & Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Sales	Price
Am Dock & Imp 5s	1,000	113⅞
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s	43,000	72⅝
	5,000	72⅞
	20,000	72⅝
	10,000	73
	5,000	72⅝
	10,000	72⅞
	9,000	72¾
	33,000	72⅝
	1,000	72¾
	30,000	72⅝
	20,000	72¾
	38,000	72⅞
	50,000	72⅝
	15,000	72⅞
	2,000	73
	30,000	72¾
	2,000	72½
General 4s	32,000	96
	50,000	95⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	92½
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 5s	10,000	105
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	1,000	115¼
Bur, C, Rap & N 1st	1,000	106¾
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	10,000	90⅝
	13,000	90½
	9,000	90
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	10,000s10f	41½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	23,000	89⅞
	62,000	90
	6,000	89⅞
	1,000b3	90
	10,000	90
	1,000c	90
	35,000	89⅞
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	14,000	120
	10,000	120½
	20,000	119⅞
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	2,000	109
	3,000	109¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s	8,000	101
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	6,000	108
Chic Mil & St Paul Dakota & Gt So 5s	2,000	111
Chic & Northwestern General 3½s	2,000	103
Chic & N W S F 5s	10,000	111
Chicago & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s	1,000	109
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	56,000	105
Chic Term Trans 4s	10,000	89¼
	1,000	89
Clev, C, Chic & St L St. Louis Div 4s	2,000	98⅞
	10,000	99
Col, H V & Tol 5s J P M & Co Certfs $65 Paid	5,000	82
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	3,000	98½
	7,000s20f	98
Detroit City Gas 5s	10,000	94
	8,000	93¾
	22,000	94
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	10,000	112¾
	17,000	113
	1,000	112½
	4,000	113
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	5,000	117¼
Erie Gen Lien 4s	26,000	75
Erie 4s Prior Bds	3,000	94¼
	1,000	93¾
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s	2,000	95½
Ft Worth & D C 1st	45,000	79
	5,000	79¼
	5,000	79
Grn Bay & W Deb B	4,000	5
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	3,000	94
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s	11,000	83
Iowa Central 1st 5s	2,000	105
Kans City & Pac 1st	8,000	73
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	4,000	77¾
	81,000	78
	1,000	78¼
	7,000	78
	14,000	78¼
	2,000	78½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	105
Mo, Pac 1st Cons	5,000	106¾
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	1,000	80
Louisville & Nashv 5s	5,000b3	104½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	5,000	91
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	14,000	101
	6,000	101¼
	5,000	101½
	13,000	101½
	2,000	101½
	8,000	101¾
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	1,000	96
Metropolitan Elev 1st	1,000	116⅝
	16,000	116½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	25,000	91¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	2,000	65⅝
	3,000b20f	66
	7,000	65½
	2,000	65⅝
	22,000	65½
	10,000	65⅝
	10,000	65½
	5,000	65⅝
Nash, C & St L Con	9,000	103½
N Y Cent & H 3½s	15,000	106½
N Y Cent & Hudson Lake Shore Col 3½s	25,000	95¼
	10,000	95½
	194,000	95⅜
	2,000	95¼
Mich Cent Col 3½s	3,000	94¾
N Y Cent 1st Coup	1,000	116
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	12,000	107
N Y & N E 1st 6s	1,000	114
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	15,000	160
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	22,000b3	106⅝
	3,000	106½
	7,000	106⅝
Norf & W Ry Con 4s	26,000	87
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	20,000	65½
	8,000	65⅝
	2,000	65⅝
	60,000	66
	3,000	65¾
	10,000b3	66
	9,000	65¾
No Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	35,000	101
Registered	5,000	100⅝
Northern Ohio 1st	3,000	101
Ohio Southern G M 4s	5,000	8
Omaha & St L 1st	2,000	77
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	6,000	108
Inc Class A	3,000s20f	81
	7,000	81
	10,000	80⅞
	15,000	81
Inc B & Col Trust	35,000	58¼
	10,000	58½
Pac Coast 1st 5s	16,000	105
	12,000	105¼
Peo & Eastern 1st	5,000	79½
	2,000	79
	8,000	79½
	5,000	80
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	1,000	140
Pitts & Western 1st	3,000	91¾
Reading Co Gen 4s	3,000	84½
	10,000	84⅜
	5,000	84¼
	1,000	84⅛
	5,000	84⅜
	4,000	84⅛
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	12,000	100
	9,000	100¼
	5,000	100
	4,000	100¼
	3,000	100½
St L & San Fran 4s	20,000	81½
	1,000	82
	5,000	82¼
	9,000	82½
	8,000	82¼
	5,000	82⅜
St L & S F G M 5s	15,000	106⅝
St L & S F G M 6s	5,000	119⅝
	15,000	119¾
St L Southwestern 1st	10,000	80½
	15,000s20f	80¾
	7,000	80½
	3,000	80⅝
	12,000	80¾
	10,000	81
	5,000	80½
St Paul, Min & Man East Minn 1st Div 1st	1,000	110½
Rio Grande Wn 1st	1,000	90½
	10,000	90⅞
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	7,000	114¾
St P & Nor Pac 6s	1,000	129¾
St L Southwn 2d Inc	25,000	33¾
	5,000	33⅞
	1,000	34
	5,000b3	34
	5,000	34
	30,000	33¾
	5,000	34
	14,000	33¾
	30,000	34
	10,000	33¾
	10,000	33⅞
	1,000	33¾
	5,000	33⅞
	25,000	33¾
	10,000	33¾
	15,000	33⅞
San An & Ar 4s	1,000	69⅝
	[illegible]	69⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s	10,000	91
	3,000	91½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	5,000	99¼
	5,000	99½
So Pac N Mex 1st	10,000	109⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s	6,000	97⅝
	1,000	97⅝
	4,000	97¾
	2,000	97⅝
	3,000	97
Standard R & T Inc	5,000	15½
Tenn Cent Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st	4,000	92⅝
Tenn Div 6s	8,000	92½
Tex & N O Con 5s	10,000	100½
	5,000	100⅝
Texas & Pacific, Ry, Eastern Div 1st 6s	1,000	107¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	107
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	63,000	44½
	2,000	44¼
	28,000	44⅜
	20,000	44½
	5,000	44⅜
	10,000c	44½
	17,000	44⅜
	63,000	44½
	56,000	44⅝
	60,000	44¾
	9,000	44⅞
	4,000	44⅝
	33,000	44⅞
	15,000	45
	81,000	44⅞
	6,000	45
	4,000	44⅞
	21,000	44⅜
	5,000	44⅝
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s	2,000	78
Union Elev 1st 6s Trust Co Certfs	6,000	92¼
	5,000	92⅜
	26,000	92½
Union Pacific 4s	500	99
	17,000	99⅛
	28,000	99
	1,000	99⅛
	21,000	99
U P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs	42,000	77⅞
	1,000	77
	55,000	76¼
	10,000	76½
	10,000	76⅜
Wabash 1st 5s	8,000	112⅜
	2,000	112⅜
Wabash Deb Ser B	8,000	30¼
	10,000	30⅛
	10,000	30
	70,000	30⅛
	10,000	30¼
	6,000	30
	5,000s5f	30
	19,000	30⅛
	3,000s10f	30¼
	5,000	30¼
	5,000	30⅛
	10,000	30
	2,000	29⅞
West Shore Gtd 4s	3,000	109¼
	17,000	109⅜
Registered	500	109½
Wn N Y & Penn Inc	12,000	16¼
Wn N Y & Penn Gen	4,000	58⅜
Wilkes & East 1st	5,000s20f	100
	20,000	100
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	6,000	53
	4,000	52½
	5,000	52⅝
	10,000	52¾
	3,000	53
	6,000	52½
	16,000	52¾
	18,000	52½
Total sales		$3,375,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week August	$132,768	$128,979	$118,008
From July 1	768,251	792,787	567,128
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
2d week August	$484,000	$499,000	$447,000
From Jan. 1	14,572,275	12,804,694	12,816,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week August	$206,843	$224,146	$198,290
From July 1	1,365,868	1,405,992	1,236,633
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week August	$81,200	$73,200	$67,200
From July 1	483,900	410,900	451,080
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
2d week August	$104,026	$97,796	$83,114
From July 1	592,399	576,094	504,102
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week August	$29,779	$22,076	$23,578
From July 1	176,561	127,335	166,066
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week August	$42,432	$38,418	$31,630
From July 1	217,306	207,033	182,854
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
2d week August	$8,348	$10,077	$7,769
From Jan. 1	329,592	313,423	Inc.16,169
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week August	$68,650	$67,860	$61,318
From Jan. 1	2,044,086	2,042,341	2,099,134
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
2d week August	$243,876	$216,103	$171,682
From Jan. 1	8,131,913	7,959,567	6,049,972
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week August	$176,341	$183,432	$203,816
From July 1	1,108,770	1,203,440	1,210,840
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,396
2d week August	$476,000	$503,000	$417,000
From Jan. 1	15,200,876	13,523,464	12,865,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week August	$27,000	$31,000	$15,000
From Jan. 1	799,062	621,367	481,000
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	334
2d week August	$20,215	$21,458	$17,750
From Jan. 1	521,136	539,344	516,733
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week August	$9,737	$7,269	$9,950
From July 1	58,948	44,341	55,602
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week August	$25,291	$26,261	$13,400
From July 1	127,036	132,741	93,700
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
2d week August	$282,504	$278,483	$234,910
From July 1	1,627,505	1,496,751	1,524,816
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
2d week August	$75,866	$73,493	......

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for June—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$365,575	$365,043	*$532
Op. expenses	267,779	264,439	*3,340
Net	97,796	100,604	†2,808
Charges	120,245	118,583	*1,662
Deficit	22,449	17,979	*4,470
For the year ended June 30:			
Gross	5,083,372	4,613,454	*469,918
Net	1,574,005	1,453,359	*120,646
Surplus	157,748	50,338	*107,410

*Increase. †Decrease.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,957,512
Gold reserve	199,403,989
Net silver	10,678,178
United States notes in the Treasury	50,491,822
Treasury notes of 1890	4,434,877
Total receipts this day	1,610,042
Total receipts this month	25,759,246
Total receipts this year	69,606,855
Total expenditures this day	3,573,000
Total expenditures this month	37,227,000
Total expenditures this year	111,490,475
Deposits in National banks	61,081,877
National bank notes received for redemption	233,200
Government receipts from customs	585,631
Internal revenue	908,348
Miscellaneous	56,062
Expenditures	3,573,000

Petroleum Prices Advance.

Refined petroleum has been advanced ten point to $6.50, in barrels, and $4 in bulk. Philadelphia quotations are on a basis of [illegible] lower.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—In the local stock market the copper shares led in point of activity, and realizing sales were a feature. Montana advanced 2¾, to 226, but fell again to 224, and Butte and Boston lost, from 25¼ to 24¼, with partial recovery. Tamarack sold at 167 and 167½, and Quincy at 118½ and 118. Osceola sold down from 56⅞ to 56, while Franklin lost ½, to 14. Wolverine sold at 26½, while Arcadian was off ¼, at 22½. Centennial lost ½, to 18⅝, rallying to 19. Arnold declined ¾, to 18. Baltic lost the same amount, to the same figure. The other copper shares were quiet, but inclined to droop. Among the railroad shares Boston and Albany was steady, at 240, and Lowell was up 1, at 226. Elevated was up ¼, at 67¼, and New Haven held at 195. Mexican Central was ⅜ higher, at 5¼. Bell Telephone was firm at 284, and New England Telephone was up 2, at 144. Stock mercial paper, 3@5½.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3X5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	165	166
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	126
Fitchburg, pf.	104½	105
Old Colony	193	195
Oregon Short Line	33	35
West End	87¼	87⅝

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	18	18½
Atlantic	..	29
Boston & Montana	223	224
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	595	600
Centennial	18⅝	19
Franklin	..	14½
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	56	..
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	..	117
Tamarack	165	166
Tecumseh	3	3⅝
Wolverine	25½	26

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	280	283
Dominion Coal	22½	23
Dominion Coal pf.	111	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	183	185
Erie Telephone	..	74
General Electric	..	40⅝
General Electric pf.	..	99
Illinois Steel	67⅝	68¼
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	188	189
United States Oil	15½	15¾
Westinghouse Electric	31	32
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56	58

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Electric	1	..
Merced Gold Mining	7½	7⅞
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Leather Mfrs'	170
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	750
Central National	170	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Chemical	3700	Mercantile	150
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	203	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Park	310
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155⅝
Garfield Nat.	950	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Hanover	390	State of New York	102
Importers & Trad.	480		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Biscuit fell under pressure to-day, the common, which opened at 33¾, touching 32⅝ and closing at 33. The preferred closed at 93½, after opening at 93⅝ and touching ¼. Metropolitan Elevated showed a healthy advance, selling at 3 until the close at 2⅝. The receipts opened at 2⅝ and closed at 3. West Chicago opened at 93 and improved ¼, but closed at 92⅝. North Chicago had one sale at 214. Match was quiet at 140½@140. Settlement prices:

Am. Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140
Natl. Biscuit Co. com.	33
Natl. Biscuit Co. pf.	93½
Chi. Brew. & Malting Co.	6⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malting Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pfd.	49½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	218
W. Chi. St. R. R.	92
So. Side El. R. R.	64½
Lake St. Elevated	13
Lake St. El. T. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	18⅝
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	37⅞
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	91½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.09	.09
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.11	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	.17
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.18	.21
Challenge Con.	.13	.13
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.40	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	.42
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.13
Gould & Curry	.16	.16
Hale & Norcross	.75	.75
Justice	.06	.06
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.15	.17
Occidental Con.	.50	.49
Ophir	.22	.24
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.16	.18
Savage	.11	.12
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.57	.62
Standard	1.40	1.65
Union Con.	.22	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.17	.19

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Anaconda	34	40	30	40
Anchoria	81	89	79	80
Argentum	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Battle	35½	38	38	38¼
Columbine	17	17½	17½	18½
Consolidated	8¼	8½	8½	8⅝
Elkton	108⅝	109	110	110⅞
El Paso	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9⅝
Gibson	19½	20	19	20
Gold Coin	102½	103	103	103¼
Gold King	68	70	70	72
Garfield	13⅜	14	13⅝	14¼
Isabella	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
Independence	64⅝	66	64⅞	65½
Jefferson	..	..	7½	8
Jackpot	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Lillie	94	95	95	98
Matoa	21	21½	21½	22¼
Moon Anchor	111¼	111⅝	114	114¾
Portland	123	123½	123½	124½
Rawlings	29	30	27	29
Rosa	12½	15	12	12½
Union	15	15½	..	..
Work	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DANIEL BACON.—Lewis B. Hasbrouck has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Daniel Bacon of 108 Fulton Street on the application of the First National Bank of Flint, Mich. Mr. Bacon was a Director in the Open Arc Carbon Company.

HARNEY PEAK TIN MINING, MILLING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judgment for $64,186 was entered yesterday against the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company of 30 Broad Street in favor of the executors of the estate of William Remsen for the amount now due on seventeen notes of the company made in 1893 and 1894, which were found among the assets of Mr. Remsen.

SAMUEL J. TAYLOR.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received two executions yesterday against Samuel J. Taylor, wool puller of 609 and 611 West Forty-eighth Street, in favor of Augusta Werrick, $6,089, and Joseph F. Kesseler, $5,396, all on notes. He allowed judgment to be taken against him on both claims. Mr. Taylor has been in this business since 1881, and some years ago claimed to be worth $50,000. Besides the wool business he was at times interested in a coal business and in a butcher business. Mr. Kesseler was formerly a partner with Mr. Taylor, the firm being S. J. Taylor & Co. Several months ago Mr. Taylor transferred the factory property at 609 and 611 West Forty-eighth Street to his wife for a nominal consideration, and also gave her a bill of sale of the machinery and fixtures.

Out of Town.

ROUSE & HILLS.—B. L. Rouse, President of the Rouse & Hills Company of Cleveland, Ohio, filed a petition yesterday in the United States District Court to be declared a voluntary bankrupt. The assets are placed at about $60,000 while the liabilities are said to be about the same.

CHARLES W. DE PAUW.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Charles W. De Pauw of New Albany, Ind. He places his liabilities at $850,000 and assets at $45,000. The liabilities are held by banks of New Albany, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, and other cities, and by a number of capitalists of those cities.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

ANTHON REVES of 103 Clinton Place filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $3,851 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 50 Lispenard Street, where he made an assignment to Jacob P. Berg in December, 1886. He has since carried on business in his wife's name. Mr. Reves said that he turned over all his books and papers to the assignee, and that they were destroyed in the fire at 114 Nassau Street Feb. 11 last. The assignee had paid a dividend of 8 per cent. to the creditors.

BANKRUPT'S MACHINERY SOLD.

Quantity of Wool Also Disposed Of After Spirited Bidding.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The machinery and a quantity of wool belonging to Alfred Dolge & Son, the bankrupt felt makers of Dolgeville, were sold this afternoon by Receiver Mills. The 250 machines were purchased by Schuyler R. Ingham of Little Falls, agent for Edward Burns of New York, for $10,000.

A quantity of wool estimated at about 32,200 pounds was purchased by Mr. Ingham at 35½ cents per pound; 15,000 pounds of greased wool was bid in by Mr. Ingham at 25½ cents per pound, and 35,000 pounds of waste wool went to the same gentleman at 17¼ cents. The bidding was spirited.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, George—Charles Townsend	$243
AVERILL, George F.—Frank Walter and another	87
BLAKE, Lawrence E.—Thomas W. Ball	297
BOWSKY, Julius—W. Cohn	194
BITTNER, Manheim—T. B. Hidden	511
BERNSEE, Christian E.—W. McKinley	20
DAVIS, Louis—Z. Horikoshi	179
DIETZ, Philip J.—E. D. Haggerty	44
DAVIS, Kate—C. Frohman and another, costs	91
FOX, Henry E.—William McKinley	25
FARMER, William W.—E. Freise, Jr.	82
FELDMAN, Hyman—A. Prince	278
GRAVIER, Henry—James H. Fay	409
HAYDEN, Charles O.—W. Bradford and another	317
HOOPER, John—T. N. Morris and others	99
HARRIS, Jacob—W. H. Taylor	143
INTERMANN, Charles H.—S. Ramsfelder	2,060
JONES, Meredith L.—Bank of the Metropolis	3,036
JANSEN, Victor L.—C. A. Theller	38
KEISER, Henry—Isaac Sommers & Co.	106
KAMENY, Max—M Zimmerman and another	95
KAUFFMAN, Richard—D. Berg and others	94
KNEELAND, Stillman F.—S. E. Robinson	2,929
LEVISON, Isidor—S. Hyman	465
LEVISON, Isidor—J. H. Fithian	580
LEVISON, Isidor—J. McCreery and others	170
LUDDEN, Julius E.—Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company	39
LIBROWICZ, Julius—James Olwell & Co.	161
MYERS, Bernard, and N. Lee—C. V. Fornes and another	71
McGARRITY, Michael—L. M. Hirsch	146
ODELL, Henry—L. A. Stuart, assignee	112
POST, George N.—Nathaniel Whitman and others	371
ROTH, Morris—Moses Zimmermann and another	188
REARDON, Mary E.—William Reiner	170
ROSEMOND, Yetta—Nathaniel Whitman and others	1,288
SEGALL, Jacob W.—H. B. Levensohn	48
SHEDD, William—E. Friese, Jr.	90
SING, Charles T.—L. A. Stewart, assignee	99
SHEINER, Samuel—Baumsehl & Emerman	224
STRIPP, Thomas—Congress Brewing Company	94
SWANN, Horace C.—W. Cheesman	415
THE J. G. ROSE COMPANY—E. Rittner-Bos	963
THE AMERICAN DOCK AND WAREHOUSE Company—The Franklin Bank Note Company	1,800
THE HARNEY PEAK TIN MINING, Milling and Manufacturing Company—Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c.	[illegible]
TAYLOR, Samuel J.—Augusta Werrick	6,089
TAYLOR, Samuel J.—Joseph F. Kesseler	5,396
TODD, George E. D. and William N.; also, Lewis C. King—Georgiana Upton	10,366
TODD, Joseph C.—Munn & Co.	234
TENENBAUM, Julia—F. Voss and another	123
THE KINGSTON LIMESTONE COMPANY—The Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company	463
WHEELWRIGHT, Charles—E. J. Myers and others	90
WESTCOTT, Henry A.—William S. May	21
WHITE, Webster—Edwin F. Stern	254
WARRINGTON, William—W. B. Blaisdell and another	275
WHEATLEY, George—A. I. du P. Coleman	29
WILT, John—L. A. Stuart, assignee	33
WOLFRATH, Emma, as administratrix—G. Schwartz, costs	24
WOLFRATH, Emma, as administratrix—A. Siefermann, costs	24

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.60
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@71½c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24½@26½c; No. 3 white, 23½@25c; No. 2 rye, 42¾@43c; No. 2 barley, 30@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; Northwestern, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.95@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.65; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Thoman's report, indicating a falling off of 950,000 bales in the probable yield of cotton as the result of unfavorable weather conditions during the past month, had a temporary effect upon the market yesterday, following Neill's views as promulgated Wednesday, claiming a possible crop of 12,000,000 bales, with 10,500,000 bales minimum. Whether it was the Thoman report or the fact that the Liverpool cables were less bearish than expected that produced the improvement, our market started off yesterday morning with something like a bull flourish, instead of taking the opposite course, which many had predicted. The first call here developed an advance of 1@3 points, followed by a further improvement of 1@2 points, and accompanied by some fairly lively trading, for the most part in the way of covering short contracts, the bears at these prices not feeling sure-footed. Before noon, however, the buying petered out and the bear contingent once more asserted itself and pounded the market off to Wednesday's closing prices, only to meet with a resistance that again led them to withdraw and become thoughtful. The resistance was not open nor manipulated; some called it "inherent strength." For the balance of the day the market developed no positive phases in either direction. The fact that the movement of new cotton continues very small causes a halt on the part of parties already short, especially as it is pretty well understood that the short interest is a large one, and easily subject to alarm upon the appearance of any reliable bull news regarding the crop or from Liverpool. Private cables still claim that sentiment abroad is bearish, on a belief in a bumper crop, and a disposition to accept the Neill estimate; perhaps quite as much because it suits them to do so as from any other cause. Price, McCormick & Co.'s daily cotton letter yesterday afternoon has private cables, however, which would indicate that a more cheerful feeling exists in the English cotton trade, "due to the belief that prices have declined sufficiently during the past week or so to practically discount existing crop prospects. Our market closed steady at a net advance of 1@4 points.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet and closed easy, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland and 5⅞c for middling gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5½c; Mobile, 5¼c, ⅛c decline; Galveston, 5 9-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5 9-16c, and Memphis, 5 9-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	100	363	295
Thus far this week	8,213	384	12,953
Since Sept. 1	3,499,460	815,692	2,996,285

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.61
September	5.60	5.64	5.59	5.61@5.62
October	5.64	5.66	5.60	5.64@5.65
November	5.66	5.68	5.62	5.66@5.67
December	5.71	5.71	5.66	5.69@5.70
January	5.74	5.75	5.68	5.73@5.74
February	5.77	5.77	5.75	5.76@5.78
March	5.79	5.80	5.76	5.80@5.81
April	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.83@5.84
May	5.86	5.88	5.85	5.86@5.88

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Middling uplands, 3⅜d. December-January, 310½s; January-February, 310½s; February-March, 311s; March-April, 311½b; April-May, 312½s; May-June, 313b; August, 316s; August-September, 314½s; September-October, 312½s; October-November, 311s; November-December, 310½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70	71	69½	70⅞
December	67¼	68 3-16	67	68
Corn—				
September	35¾	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
December	35¾	36	35	36
Oats—				
September	....	..	..	25⅛
Lard—				
September	....	..	..	$5.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65⅝	66 5-16	64 11-16	66¼
December	62 15-16	63½	62⅞	63⅜
May	64⅛	65½	64⅛	65⅝
Corn—				
September	31¼	31¼	30 7-16	31¼
December	31⅛	31½	30⅞	31½
May	33⅛	33 7-16	32¼	33⅜
Oats—				
September	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	20⅛
December	20½	20½	20⅛	..
May	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22½
Lard—				
September	$5.12½	$5.12½	$5.02½	$5.10
October	5.17½	5.17½	5.07½	5.12½
Ribs—				
September	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15
October	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15
Pork—				
September	8.90	8.97½	8.85	8.97½
October	8.95	8.95	8.80	8.95

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A return of bull sentiment was the feature in wheat yesterday. It was most manifest in the afternoon, when prices advanced very sharply with active covering all around, and closed ⅝@1c higher than the previous night. The advance resulted chiefly from an oversold condition of the market, coupled with activity in cash circles at Chicago and other Western points, with sales in the former market of 150,000 bushels No. 2 Kansas hard on the basis of 70½c, or 5c over September, which was considered a strong premium for this grade of wheat. Previous to the afternoon bulge the market had displayed weakness and inactivity based on large Northwestern receipts and the usual agitation over favorable weather in the Northwest and big crop prospects. Liverpool cables were better than expected, closing partly ⅛d lower, while Paris markets were up 10 points on wheat and from 15 to 20 points on flour. Reports from abroad were less favorable, owing to poor threshing returns in France. Export business at seaboard points was limited to 17 loads.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—No. 1 Northern nominal; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69c; September, 66½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—August, 84c; September, 63¼c; December, 60⅝c; May, 63¾c; No. 1 hard, nominal, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c.

DULUTH, Aug. 18.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅝c; September, 65⅝c; August, 68⅝c; December, 62½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 white clips, 34c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 27@28½c; track white, 30@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 44@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, September; 51c, near by. BARLEY—Malting, 45½@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.70@$4; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $22.50@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180-lb, 5½c; 160-lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10-lb, 6⅞c; 12-lb, 6⅝@6½c; 14-lb, 6¼@6½c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $4.95; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4¼@4⅜c; Western, 4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅛@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Opening steady, with prices unchanged to five points higher. The market for coffee futures yesterday ruled tolerably steady most of the session, supported by a demand to cover while sellers were scarce. At the best level of the day yesterday's market showed an improvement of five points; at the weakest interval no changes as compared with Wednesday's closing, with the marke finally steady at unchanged prices to five points net advance. Sales on the call, 1,250 bags; up to 12 M., 4,750 bags, and for the entire session 11,500 bags. The influences on yesterday's market were not of a positive character. An advance at Havre (½f net) furnished the feature of the European cables. The Hamburg market closed ¼@½ pfennig higher. But this news was generally looked for and made no impression beyond checking the selling movement and leading to a little local covering. Another factor that restrained selling was the continued deficiency in the movement of coffee as indicated by receipts at Rio and Santos, these falling much below bear predictions, and considerably below the movement of last year. At the same time the American visible supply keeps up pretty well, (yesterday's figures 933,558 bags,) while among the drawbacks to the market for futures are the continued apathy of spot buyers and the moderate movement of supplies as indicated in the warehouse deliveries from day to day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.60
September	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
October	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
November	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
December	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
July	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$900; Hamburg, ¼@½ pfennig higher; Havre, ½f net higher; January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.25; August, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 48@50c; California second, 46@48c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 38@40c; Western low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.95; lake copper, ingot, $12; tin, $16.20; lead, $4.07½; spelter, $4.55.

OILS.

Petroleum—Barrels, $6.50 and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.45 and bulk, $3.95. Crude Naphtha—Cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c. Linseed—American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c. Lard oil, 46@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.50@$3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 29@29½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 26⅝c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1; F, $1.10; G, $1.25; H, I, $1.30; K, $1.35; M, $1.40; N, $1.65; W G, $1.82; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady. Cable quotes American steers steady at 9¼@9¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 6½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $6@$7.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.50; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.50; no prime stock here. Lambs, $5@$7; no choice on sale.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.55; State pigs, $4.60.

DISAGREEMENT ABOUT IMPORTS.

The Collector and Appraiser at Odds Over Laces and Embroideries.

Out of the detention of the Swiss laces and embroideries imported into this country since the early part of the year has grown what promises to be a serious conflict of authority between the Collector of the Port and the Appraiser's office. Collector Bidwell received from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell yesterday a letter directing him to take an appeal from the appraisement of the laces and embroideries which was recently made by General Appraiser Sharretts. This is a victory for Appraiser Wakeman, who has declared in unqualified terms his conviction that the importers have been guilty of fraud in undervaluing their imports.

The Collector, on his part, after a careful investigation into Appraiser Wakeman's charges, practically declared them to be unfounded. He also took occasion to remind the Treasury Department that Appraiser Wakeman's methods in holding up the laces and embroideries were working considerable harm to the importers.

As the matter stands now, the Collector will, against his own judgment, be obliged to order another appraisement of the laces and embroideries by the General Board. This board may regard such an order as illegal and may refuse to make the appraisement. Then, too, the importers concerned may bring suit against the Collector protesting against his involuntary appeal. The case presents many curious aspects, and has created considerable feeling at the Custom House. Collector Bidwell declined absolutely to discuss the matter for publication.

JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.

Only One Bidder Offers to Build the Desired New Plant.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board met yesterday to receive proposals for furnishing a new water supply. Only one bid was offered. It was from P. H. Flynn of Brooklyn. He offered to furnish water by any one of three plans.

One names as the source of supply the Rockaway River, at Old Boonton, with one reservoir. The price of a million gallons varies from $36 for 25,000,000 gallons to $20 for $70,000,000 gallons. The price named for the completed plant is $7,595,000 for a 50,000,000 gallon pipe line, or $8,745,000 for a 70,000,000 gallon pipe line.

The second plan is the same except that it contemplates three reservoirs. The water is to be furnished by gravity at a pressure of 210 ten feet above mean tide. The third bid was informal and was not considered. The others were referred to committee of the whole. The fact that there was only one bid, the Commissioners said, would not affect the question if the city considered it advisable to make a contract with Mr. Flynn.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game from the Cincinnatis Through Superior Playing.

SEYMOUR WAS THE STAR

The Local Team's Crack Left-Handed Pitcher Was a Complete Puzzle—Timely Batting by the New Yorks—Bostons Win Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	68	35	.660
Cincinnati	67	39	.632
Baltimore	60	38	.612
Cleveland	60	41	.594
New York	58	43	.574
Chicago	55	49	.529
Pittsburg	51	50	.505
Philadelphia	47	51	.480
Brooklyn	38	60	.388
Washington	37	63	.370
Louisville	38	65	.369
St. Louis	30	75	.286

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 10; Chicago, 0.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 6.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks concluded their series with the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday, scoring another clean victory, the red-stocking brigade failing to connect with the plate once during the nine innings. Every one of the Cincinnati aggregation, from President John T. Brush down to the boy who until about a week ago was regarded as a mascot, was glad to shake the dust of New York from his heels. But they are "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," as one enthusiast told Manager Ewing when he was passing through the gate, as the Cincinnatis will begin a series in Boston to-day, where that team is on edge and capable of giving the Westerners an extra shove down the pennant ladder.

The game, like the two previous contests, was cleanly and scientifically played by the locals, who are playing better baseball at present than they have in two years. Two shut-outs in three days, with the Cincinnatis as opponents, come pretty near being a record, particularly when a visiting team scores only one run in twenty-six innings.

"There is nothing in the League that can compete with the local team as it is playing at present," was Ewing's comment after the game, and the greatest catcher New York ever had comes pretty near to knowing when a team plays real baseball.

Seymour was the star performer yesterday. The noisy coachers of the visiting team tried their best to unnerve the Albany lad, but he kept at his task and scored a victory that seemed easy, apparently. He served up all sorts of curves and speed, and compelled seven of the visitors to fan the air. Five hits, one of them of a very "scratchy" kind, were the sum total of the visitors' efforts with the bat.

A sample of Seymour's pitching is best illustrated in the second inning. McPhee led off with a two-base hit, but never had a chance to reach third, as Miller hit a puny fly to Seymour, and he followed this up by retiring Steinfeldt and Peitz on strikes. In the ninth inning the visitors came very close to scoring, but Van Haltren, by making a remarkable catch, spoiled their chances.

Grady began the trouble by muffing a ball hit into centre field by Beckley. The error made Seymour scowl, and he sent a straight ball to McPhee, who drove it between the two stands in left field. Van Haltren dashed into the alley and caught the ball. Beckley, never thinking that Van Haltren could get near the ball, started at a fast gait for the plate. The ball was quickly returned, and Beckley was easily caught, completing a double play. The visitors managed to fill all the bases after this on a hit batsman, a single, and a base on balls, but Hawley, who came to the bat, could not hit the ball outside of the diamond.

The New Yorks made all their hits in three innings. The game was won in the first, when they made four hits off Damman, three of them consecutively, and this, aided by a base on balls, an error by Steinfeldt, and Warner's long fly to Miller, counted for five runs. Hawley replaced Damman in the second inning, and up to the sixth inning the visitors could not get a hit. Then three singles and some good base running by Gleason brought in a run, and in the seventh inning a base on balls to Joyce, a wild throw by Peitz, and Davis's timely hit gave the locals their seventh run.

The Clevelands will begin a series at the Polo Grounds to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	1	1	2	1	0
Grady, cf.	1	0	1	0	1
Joyce, 1b.	2	0	7	2	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0
Doyle, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Warner, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	3	3	0
Total	7	9	27	13	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	[illegible]	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Peitz, c.	0	1	2	3	1
Damman, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	24	10	2

New York	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Joyce, Gleason. Two-base hit—McPhee. Double play—Van Haltren, Davis and Gleason. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Damman, 1; off Hawley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Miller. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Hawley, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

CLEVELANDS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Second Game Was Called on Account of Rain.

The Clevelands and Brooklyns started out to play two games at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, but after two innings of the second game had been played it was stopped on account of rain. The Clevelands won the first game through better all-around playing. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	2	5	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Grim, c.	0	3	1	1	1
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	0	10	27	12	2

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	3	1	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
McKean, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Blake, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cuppy, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total	2	10	27	11	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Stolen bases—Zimmer, (2,) Burkett. Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hit—Hallman. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Grim. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Cuppy, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 18; Cleveland, 11. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Boston, 10; Chicago, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The champions won another game from the Chicagos to-day in the easiest manner, none of the visitors getting across the home plate. The home team won the game in the first two innings by heavy hitting. Both sides fielded brilliantly, but the Chicagos were very weak at the bat. Score:

Boston	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 9. Base hits—Boston, 18; Chicago, 2. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Hickman, and Yeager; Chicago, Woods and Donahue and Isbel and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Washingtons won to-day's game in the ninth inning on three singles, a base on balls, and a misplay by Tucker. Catcher Kinslow signed with the St. Louis team to-day. Selbach, the Washington's left fielder, sprained an ankle and will be out of the game for some time. Score:

Washington ......1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—6
St. Louis ......0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Base [illegible] and Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 6.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Altrock lost the game with the Baltimores to-day in the first inning. He steadied in the second and after that the home team succeeded in scoring but one run. Nops was hit freely, but fine support kept the visitors from winning out. Score:

Baltimore	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	—9
Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 6. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 12. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Clarke; Louisville, Altrock and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Opportune hitting, aided by poor fielding, enabled the home team to win to-day's game. Score:

Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	.	—8
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hart and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

McCALL ANSWERS BRUSH.

New York Club's Representative Has His Say About the Holmes Case.

The opinions of several baseball club owners, particularly John T. Brush of Cincinnati, on the decision of the Board of Directors of the National League in the Holmes case are, according to E. E. McCall, the Treasurer of the New York Club, absurd. Mr. McCall represented the New Yorks at last Monday's meeting, and is astonished at the utterances of J. T. Brush, who openly criticised the board's disposition of the Holmes case.

"Mr. Brush," he said, "entirely ignorant of what went on at the meeting, says that Holmes was unjustly dealt with, and should have had a hearing. This man stoutly advocated clean baseball at the last League meeting, and it was mainly through him that the 'Brush rule,' named after himself, for the suppression of rowdyism, was passed. Here is a case where Holmes was a flagrant transgressor of the rule, and now Mr. Brush says that a hearing should have been given Holmes.

"The board had not only Holmes's confession, but President Hanlon frankly declared before the board that he had heard Holmes use the words credited to him. Holmes didn't need a hearing after such evidence."

Mr. McCall intimated that Mr. Brush has never missed a chance to display his bitterness toward the New York Club's President. He added: "Mr. Freedman did not hear the insulting remark made by Holmes. He was in the Directors' box when Mr. Snyder, one of the Directors, told him about it, and he immediately ordered the removal of Holmes, demonstrating that he meant what he said when he consented to the so-called Brush rules being enforced."

ARTIFICIAL FOOD.

Tabules and Bottles of Chemical Albumen—Trying Outlook for Chefs, Butchers, and Aldermen.

From The London Mail.

Roast beef, kidneys and bacon, fried sole, and all the rest of the generous viands that make life worth the living are doomed.

The blow comes from Vienna. Several correspondents in that city of wonders say that the secret of chemical food pellets has been solved. Dr. Leo Lilienfeld, after years of study, has discovered a method of producing artificial albumen with just the same qualities of nourishment as are found in the albumen obtained from organic beings. He condenses phenol and anydo-acetic acid with phosphoro-chloric oxide, and the result is "pepton."

Hitherto we have got this from mutton and boiled beans, and have found it a very good thing to live on. Dr. Lilienfeld makes it from chemicals, and we ought before many years to be able to carry pellets of it in our waistcoat pockets, and consume our dinners while dipping the pen in ink or digging up another spadeful of soil.

Ten years hence the company promoter of the period will abruptly break off his conversation with the future Earl, fumble in the depths of his pocket, produce a tasteless, odorless, colorless tabloid, swallow it with a gulp, and continue the interrupted sentence with the remark that it does not do to interfere with one's dinner hour. The Lord Mayor will entertain his guests at a theatre, and pass round boxes of pellets between the acts. There is sure to be a special brand for Aldermen.

Lyons & Co. will be historical names, the Trocadero a refuge for butchers out of work. Grocers will wander regretfully through the deserted salon of the Savoy Hotel, while Joseph dreams of the extinct breed of Rouen ducks. And the only possible consolation is that we shall be rid of the problem of waiters' tips.

It is a pleasant prospect for a carnivorous race. The worst of it is, according to Vienna, that the doctor proved his words both by the processes of building up and of reaction. Only one misery remains. That is the concentration of good liquors in microscopic vials.

With this awful fate before us, lesser offenders become bosom friends. Even the vegetarian has his good points. He forbade the roast beef when it was red, but he gave us a colorable substitute. On a hot day mock duck and cherry tart were quite passable, so long as one was sure of a real dinner to follow. Dr. Lilienfeld lays his despoiling hands both on the tomato and the steak. Instead of bread, he gives us acetic acid and phosphorus. Ugh!

A representative of The Daily Mail sought Dr. Oldfield, the vegetarian, for consolation, and he was not denied it. "Personally," said the doctor, "I have little faith in foods prepared from inorganic substances. Take saccharine. At first saccharine seemed likely to take the place of sugar entirely. But after a time it was discovered that, while saccharine provided the necessary sweetness, it had effects on certain organs which sugar had not.

"I quite believe it is possible for the chemist to make a substance chemically identical with the albumen of nature. The point is, Would it be physiologically identical? Chemically speaking, all the nutriment necessary for man can be found in grass and its seeds. But how would a man fare who tried to live on grass? Every scientist recognizes that man requires phosphorus for his nervous development. But nobody would dream of giving him phosphorus in its crude, inorganic state.

"It is the same with this artificial albumen. We cannot say that it will replace natural albumen as a human food until it has been subjected to trial on a large scale, over a long period, and under most careful consideration.

"Each animal best obtains its nutriment from the kingdom it is adapted to feed upon. You feed kittens on fruit, horses on goat's flesh, and cattle on fish. But they do not thrive as they would on their natural foods.

"The general line of cleavage between the animal and vegetable kingdoms is that vegetables feed on inorganic bodies and transform them into organized foods, while animals live on organized life alone. This discovery points to the abolition of the mediation of vegetable life. The chemist will take the place of the vegetable and produce human food direct from inorganic sources.

"I quite believe it is possible. I believe the chemist may do in his laboratory what nature does in hers, in which case the butcher would become a relic of the barbarous past.

"But if the new food does not prove as physiologically suitable to man as it is said to be chemically identical with natural food, an immense harm may be done to those who adopt it."

Rolling Out Gunpowder.

From The Youth's Companion.

At a recent fire in Boston, which filled the neighboring building, a gun store, with smoke and threatened its destruction, a man quietly sat upon the powder chest near the door until it was removed to a safe place in an adjacent block. The cool deed recalls an anecdote told in "A Godchild of Washington" about a fire in New York, in 1783, while the British were getting ready to evacuate the city.

Col. Morgan Lewis had returned to his house in the city, and with him, as guests, were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Fire broke out in the arsenal, and all classes were frightened. Those Americans who had returned to their homes feared that the arsenal had been set on fire by the British. The British soldiers kept aloof, lest they should be suspected and become the object of popular violence. The flames continued unchecked.

Col. Lewis and Mr. Hamilton were forming the citizens in line to pass leather buckets from hand to hand, when a soldier announced that all was lost, as the arsenal contained several barrels of gunpowder, which the fire had just reached.

"Come, my lads, won't you help us?" said Col. Lewis to the British soldiers, standing idly by.

"Yes, Sir, willingly," they replied.

Hamilton and Lewis led the way into the burning arsenal, and the soldiers followed. They rolled out through the fire the barrels [illegible]

YACHTSMEN HOME DISPLEASED.

They Criticise the Royal St. Lawrence Club for Racing with a Catamaran.

The members of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the other devotees of the sport who journeyed to Montreal and witnessed the unsuccessful attempts of Clinton H. Crane and his confrères to win back the $1,000 challenge cup, held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, came back to the city yesterday. There is a great feeling of dissatisfaction because the representatives of the Canadian club insisted upon taking advantage of the literal phrasing of the challenge and defending the cup with a catamaran. As a matter of fact, this same opinion is held by many Canadian yachtsmen, and several prominent yachtsmen north of the St. Lawrence have expressed the belief that it would have been fairer and more sportsmanlike to pit the Speculator against the representative American yacht instead of racing the "freak" Dominion.

Charles W. Wetmore, one of the members of the Race Committee that selected the Seawanhaka, said to a reporter:

"We consider it an unfair test of the relative merits of the two designers that a catamaran was selected and we were compelled to race against such a type of boat. The principle of the catamaran is not a new thing, nor by its use has Designer Duggan given any idea to the world out of which a fast type of legitimate boat may hereafter be evolved. Double-hulled vessels have been raced in this country for more than twenty years, but never before has a fairly designed single-hulled yacht been compelled to race against them. They have always been a class by themselves, and as such the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will always regard them. The Royal St. Lawrence Club has defeated our boat, but few yachtsmen will consider the victory as other than one gained by a clever evasion of the spirit of the challenge, and one which will go far toward injuring the future of the sport which we are all attached to.

"I see that there has been some talk about our club's being dissatisfied with Mr. Crane for substituting the Challenger for the Seawanhaka. If such dissatisfaction exists, I have not heard of it. All of us believe, with Mr. Crane, that the Challenger is the faster boat, and, speaking as a member of the committee, I would have been greatly dissatisfied if, knowing that the Challenger was faster, Crane had sailed the races in the Seawanhaka. Besides, the Seawanhaka was strained to such an extent in the trial races that it would have been unwise to use her as our representative.

"When it was decided that the Seawanhaka was the best boat in the trial races off Oyster Bay, it was understood that Mr. Crane should take his new boat to Canada, and should she prove faster than the Seawanhaka, name her as the choice of our committee, which was done. The Challenger is built on nearly the same lines as the boat we originally selected, but was improved, owing to the fact that Mr. Crane saw some weak points in the model after testing the Seawanhaka in competition."

Mr. Wetmore declined to say whether or not the club would challenge again for the cup. The matter will be settled at the next meeting of the club, which promises to be an unusually lively one.

THE SHAMROCK'S COMMANDER.

Capt. Hogarth Has Been Asked to Race for Our Trophy.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Yachtsman confirms the report that Capt. Hogarth, now in command of the Scotch yacht Isolde, has been offered the command of the new yacht Shamrock, which Sir Thomas Lipton will build to contest for the America's Cup.

CHESS GAMES AT COLOGNE.

Experts of the International Tournament Play Another Round.

COLOGNE, Aug. 18.—This morning the fourteenth round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city in the following order: Tschigorin vs. Showalter, Cohn vs. Albin, Popiel vs. Schlechter, Gottschall vs. Schiffers, Heinrichsen vs. Schallopp, Burn vs. Fritz, Charousek vs. Janowski, and Berger vs. Steinitz.

When an adjournment was taken after the first four hours of play, at 1 o'clock, the games stood as follows: Tschigorin had the better game against Showalter, Cohn looked a winner against Albin, Popiel and Schlechter and Gottschall and Schiffers had drawn, Heinrichsen had beaten Schallopp, Burn had the better game against Fritz, Charousek's position looked promising against Janowski, and Berger and Steinitz adjourned their game in an even position.

In the afternoon session the following additional results were arrived at: Tschigorin beat Showalter, Cohn disposed of Albin, Burn defeated Fritz, Charousek beat Janowski, and Steinitz won from Berger.

Appended are the number of points won and lost by the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	8½	10½	Janowski	7	7
Berger	7½	6½	Popiel	6½	7½
Burn	10½	3½	Schallopp	3	11
Charousek	9½	4½	Schiffers	6	8
Cohn	10½	3½	Schlechter	9	5
Fritz	8½	10½	Showalter	8	6
Gottschall	4½	9½	Steinitz	8½	5½
Heinrichsen	4½	9½	Tschigorin	10½	3½

The fifteenth and final round will be played to-morrow, when the pairing will be as follows: Fritz vs. Charousek, Schallopp vs. Burn, Schiffers vs. Heinrichsen, Schlechter vs. Gottschall, Albin vs. Popiel, Showalter vs. Cohn, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, and Janowski vs. Berger.

A PRIEST IN WAR.

Chaplain of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A., Writes to a Friend in St. Paul.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Father J. J. Lawlor, pastor of the cathedral, received an interesting letter from the Rev. P. J. Hart, Chaplain of the Third United States Cavalry before Santiago with Gen. Shafter's division, formerly Chaplain at Fort Snelling. Mr. Hart calls attention to the great risks soldiers ran in debarking. "It was well," he says, "that we had the gunboats. A few cannon on shore well handled could have destroyed every transport in our fleet. A single shot from any ordinary gun on land or on ship might have sunk each of our transports with all on board. Without the warships we were quite at the mercy of the enemy.

"We landed on the 24th and camped on shore on a hill. The province is all mountainous and picturesque beyond description, and had we the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the comforts, such as we had in dear old Minnesota, we would not all die off for a year or more perhaps.

"Our fleet bombarded the little town called Daiquiri and several others along the coast the day before we debarked. I had an excellent view of the action of the guns and their effect. It is something awe-inspiring to witness even when conscious you are not in danger. What must be the feelings of those exposed to such fire!

"In camp every man is his own servant, cook, orderly, assistant, clerk, messenger, housekeeper, carpenter, washerwoman, laundress, and everything else. He becomes his own pack mule before reaching camp, and must carry his food, drink, clothes, bed, bedding, and whatever else he needs. We staid in camp where we landed from Juan 24 to June 27 at 3 A. M. Our army moved on foot. All the cavalry except a few field officers were dismounted, having been obliged to leave their animals at Tampa. After the battle of July 1, 2, and 3 I was on duty at the first division hospital, near Gen. Shafter's headquarters, and I witnessed such suffering there as I shall not soon forget. War is a terrible thing.

"At the hospital mentioned I performed funeral services for thirty-four persons (three officers and thirty-one privates) in the space of eighteen hours. I baptized five and heard scores of confessions. The first funeral service there was for ten men, including Capt. Fornance, all of whom were buried in one pit. In another pit twenty-four were buried. I staid at the hospital two days and then joined my regiment, which held a position overlooking Santiago, a little to the right of the centre of the battle line and in plain view of the Spaniards. We were separated by 600 or 700 yards. During the truce I went among other regiments to hear confessions, and it was the sudden roar of artillery that informed me truce was off and the battle on. I could not describe the horrors of that strife.

"Sunday, July 17, I witnessed the formal surrender of the province and city. The following day I obtained permission to pass the lines, and paid my respects to the Archbishop of Santiago, who received me kindly. I took dinner with him [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Many Managers Say the Time Is Not Ripe for Their Restoration.

The circular letter addressed by President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia to New York underwriters, which urged a conference on Sept. 20 to consider the advisability of reaching some agreement as to rates and commissions, is meeting with considerable opposition which is quiet but promises to be effective for some time to come. In view of the action of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in practically approving the suggested meeting by passing a resolution favoring the compilation of rate statistics by a committee corresponding to the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York board, few underwriters were willing yesterday to be quoted by name in opposition to constructive measures.

Two resident managers of foreign companies, the President of a New York company, and an agency manager privately expressed themselves in the strongest terms as convinced that the time is not ripe for a restoration of rates, however partial. One of these men said:

"There are at present fully fifty companies which have, to all intents and purposes, withdrawn from the metropolitan field. They naturally desire a return of the conditions which prevailed for several years up to the suspension of all rates on April 29 of this year. The one conceivable justification of the rate war can be found only when these companies have been driven out altogether. This will best be accomplished by a long fight, which the strong offices can afford; because just so soon as the number of companies is well reduced the profits sure to accrue to the remainder will more than compensate for the losses sustained from a temporary falling off in premium income. The great danger is that heavy fire losses may come in such quantity as to force the companies into an agreement before the proper time. Such a contingency would lead to rates high enough to strengthen the weaker offices and leave the present demoralization without a raison d'être. I do not believe that any agreement will be formed in September, if present indications can be trusted."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

P. B. Armstrong, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, said yesterday that he would be willing to enter a tariff association, even if it contained only twenty companies.

The insurance on the property of Stone Brothers, 535 Broadway, which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday, Aug. 17, was distributed as follows: German-American, $10,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss, which is roughly estimated at about 50 per cent.

A proposal to incorporate the annual Convention of Insurance Commissioners will be presented to that body at its next meeting, which is to be held in Milwaukee on Sept. 12. If adopted by the Commissioners, it would then have to be passed by Congress. It would involve the maintenance of a permanent Secretary, resident in Washington, and probably a corps of experts for the examination of insurance companies to take the place of investigations by the different State officials. The chief argument in support of the measure is the annoyance to the companies which results from the liberal interpretation Commissioners often place upon the statutes defining their discretionary powers, while the opposition to such a scheme will probably be put on the ground that an act of Congress of that character would infringe upon the reserved rights of the States.

A Duel with Knives.

From The Mexican Herald, (City of Mexico.)

A knife duel took place recently in the Campo Florido between Francisco Aispuroz and Enrique Arana, both of whom belong to the lower orders. It appears that these two individuals were formerly good friends, but owing to their officious acquaintances' mischief-making a feeling of enmity had sprung up, with the result that things culminated in a desperate quarrel. The bad feeling had lasted about a month, when the two men met, and after mutually insulting each other, it was decided that the matter should be fought out in a duel with knives, and the spot mentioned above was agreed upon as the scene of the combat. The terms of this singular duel were extremely simple; neither of the adversaries was to be allowed to leave the field of honor until one of them should be killed. The two combatants arrived at the appointed rendezvous punctually at the hour agreed on and the struggle commenced, which proved to be a most bloody one, and terminated with fatal results for Arana, who received a tremendous stab in the left side from his opponent, causing him to fall back immediately in a dying condition. Aispuroz tried to escape, but was captured by the gendarme No. 1180, named Reyes Trujillo, who got to know of the matter from some one who had witnessed the duel. Wounder and wounded were both conducted to the police office, whence the latter was taken on a stretcher to the Hospital Juarez. He will undoubtedly succumb from the effects of his wound. Aispuroz is detained incommunicado in order that the authorities may probe the matter thoroughly.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kraus vs. Coler.
2—In re Harbor & Suburban Bldg. Assn.
3—In re Newman.
4—Flanagan vs. Coler.
5—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
6—Lyman vs. Manzoni.
7—Lyman vs. Holland.
8—Lyman vs. Kramer.
9—Underland vs. Schulz
10—Strauss & Co. vs. Knowles.
11—Patterson vs. Kivlen.
12—Sabine vs. same.
13—O'Connor vs. Board of Estimate.
14—Thurber vs. Haughton.
15—Straunsky vs. Man. Yeast Co.
16—Courley vs. Courley.
17—Cobe vs. Coler.
18—Poole vs. Poole.
19—Heiman vs. Heiman.
20—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
21—Grenner vs. Grenner.
22—Meyer vs. McBride.
23—Maley vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
24—White vs. McKee.
25—Matter of Hamyers.
26—Bostwick vs. Blodget
27—Egbert vs. Hanson.
28—In re Kinsella.
29—Bertelsen vs. Southold.
30—Matter of American Wheelman Pub. Co.
31—Leach vs. Haight.
32—Barrie vs. Yorston.
33—In re New Paltz & Wallkill Val. R.R.Co.
34—Steinbach vs. Plock.
35—Clauberg vs. Cleff.
36—Ravenswood Glass Mfg. Co. vs. Mack.
37—Kurzman vs. Lowy.
38—Trowbridge vs. City of New York.
39—In re Shade.
40—Linkert vs. Muller.
41—Kelly vs. Mut. Life Assn. of B.
42—Cohen vs. Rubenstein
43—People, &c., vs. Craig

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

John G. Bainbridge,
Harriet S. Totten,
Sarah L. Coit,
Michael W. Kenny,
Nancy Squire,
Henry Farber.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Mark D. Anthony.
2—Frank Smith.
3—John Barnes.
4—William Reynolds.
5—Raphael Risci.
6—Angelo Gabrieli.
7—Pierce Deegan.
8—Angelo Smello.
9—James Mitchell.
10—Beula Brown.
Pleadings.
1—George E. Conger.
2—William Dowling.
3—John Reagan.
4—James Russell.
5—Lizzie Stewart.
6—Henry Brennwald.
7—Sebastino Torrisi.
8—Edward Devine.
9—Jacquin Morano.
10—John Parker.
11—Rosario Murano.
12—John Daly.
13—James J. Connors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Benjamin Lissauer.
2—John Murray, alias John Sullivan.
3—George Spencer, alias Charles Wilson.
4—Lillie Cole.
5—Charles Conroy.
6—Bertha Wilson.
7—Henry Woodson.
8—John Halpin.
9—Charles E. Mather.
10—Frank White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Kahn vs. Coutant—Harwood R. Pool. Matter of Glomb—Arthur Berry. Matter of Todd—Myer S. Isaacs. Matter of Kaphahan—Charles B. Hubbell.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Haugh vs. Haugh—Ezekiel Fixman. Cole vs. Trede—H. V. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women vs. William H. Stanton—Charles H. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Mutual Life [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner of Grand and Willett Streets Resold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Mandelbaum & Lewine and Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Louis L. Richman and Dr. Abram Brothers the old buildings northwest corner of Grand and Willett Streets, 50 by 100. This property was bought by the present sellers at auction last week for $58,250. The buyers will erect on the plot two six-story tenements.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for John E. Murphy to Lowenfeld & Prager the two four-story tenements 23 and 25 Goerck Street, 50 by 80. Messrs. Rinaldo were also the brokers in the recent sale of the northeast corner of Pitt and Delancey Streets to Jackson & Stern.

It is reported that Thomas Martin has purchased the plot 200 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, and that he will erect thereon six-story flats, with stores.

John P. Kirwan has sold to John Brannigan the two four-story brick tenements 362 and 364 West Fiftieth Street, each 20 by 60 by 98.9.

H. Rawak has sold for Isaac Meyer, the builder, to Frederick Levy the three unfinished five-story flats, each 25 by 90, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Louis M. Jones has sold to M. Gruhn and C. E. Jones for improvement the plot on the east side of Mott Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 151 and irregular.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, has purchased the three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling 112 Willow Street, Brooklyn, formerly the home of Spencer Trask. This property has changed hands several times recently, the last time being its sale under foreclosure about ten days ago to the Morris Building Company for $20,250.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Lyman Tiffany, as executor and trustee, for $2,200 the two-story frame dwelling 30 Rogers Place, 20 by 78 by 20 by 75.11.

John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure to A. J. Adams, for $7,400, the lot, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23.1 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 334 and 336 Stanton Street, to a six-story brick workshop; Zodikow & Levinthan, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects. Cost, $200.

Nos. 57 to 61 Park Street, to a six-story brick factory; Mercantile Agency Publishing Company, premises, owner; Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects. Cost, $700.

No. 52 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Misses G. and B. Potter, premises, owners; James B. Lord of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $1,300.

A $1,200,000 LEASE.

F. M. Rogers to Manage the Hotel Being Built by the Victoria Company.

One of the largest leases that has been made in recent years has just been consummated by the Victoria Hotel Company, which is now erecting a twelve-and-a-half-story, basement and sub-basement fire-proof hotel on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Broadway, the site of the old Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The company has leased the hotel for a term of twenty years for $1,200,000, an average of $60,000 a year. The lessee is F. M. Rogers, at present proprietor of the Prospect House, Bay Shore, L. I., and who has for the last twenty years been prominent as a hotel man in New York City, Rochester, Jacksonville, Fla., and elsewhere.

The structure is to be completed by next Spring. The architecture of the interior will be in the Italian Renaissance, the treatment of the front being in light Indiana limestone and granite, with handsome porticos and a spacious balcony running up to the second floor. There will be three entrances, each of which will be approached through a covered inclosure similar in construction to that at the Waldorf-Astoria.

There will be a large dining room on the main floor, and the hotel will contain about 350 rooms, of which about 90 will be bathrooms. The building is to be of steel skeleton, absolutely fire-proof, and will contain three elevators, exclusive of the sidewalk elevator for baggage and freight. The interior is to be handsomely decorated. The cost of the building and ground will be about $1,000,000. The architect is Ralph S. Townsend. The negotiations for the lease were conducted by Louis R. Berg of Astor Court.

To Improve Cortlandt St. Property.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for extensive alterations to the buildings at the southeast corner of Cortlandt and West Streets, through which access is gained to the bridge across West Street to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryhouse. The entire exterior of the buildings will be remodeled, and arrangements have also been made for a large restaurant and café. The cost of the alterations will be about $17,000.

Salvation Army Building Mortgage.

Among yesterday's recorded mortgages was one given by Frederick De L. Booth-Tucker, head of the Salvation Army, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn covering the army headquarters on Fourteenth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue. The mortgage is for $20,000 and has one and a quarter years to run.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 25.4x92x25x88.11; Sadie V. Umbach to Michael Kirby, Jr.	$1
BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, s e corner of Ashley St; George H. Cook to John C. Rodgers	17,000
BRONX RIVER PLACE, Lots 410 to 420, with lots in rear of same, map of Washingtonville East Chester; William W. Penfield and wife to William D. Miller	1
BRONX RIVER PLACE, n e s, Lots 410 to 420, and lots on rear, map of Washingtonville; Bronx River Place, n w s, Lot 408, map of Washingtonville, with all title of A. J. Kapp in other lots; Henry W. T. Male to William W. Penfield	Nom.
KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 194.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; Sarah A. Lisk to J. Homer Hildreth	1
LOT 176, map of Section A of the Vyse estate; J. Homer Hildreth to Sarah A. Lisk	3,500
MORRIS AV, e s, 204.2 ft s of 189th St, 26x124; Augusta R. Corris to William Hobson and another	1
MOSHOLU AV, s s, Lots 1, 2, 5 to 11, map of the property of Abraham Schermerhorn; George L. Nichols, referee, to W. G. Scott	3,615
OLD MORRISANIA AV, all lying s of 164th St and n of prolongation of s s of Lot 268, map of the e part of West Morrisania; Albert B. Parker to Anthony Oechs, quit claim	1
PART OF LOTS 56 and 57, map of Elliott Zborowsky and another; Annie F. Vreeland to Charles W. Levy	5
PART OF PLOT 26, map of Abraham Schermerhorn, 25x122x25x111; George L. Nichols, referee, to John P. Shafer	300
SIMPSON, or FOX, ST, w s, 22.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x60x irregular; Annette A. Olsen to Gulik Johnsen	1
SIMPSON, or FOX, ST, w s, 40 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x irregular; Annette A. Olsen to John Stange	1
SPRING ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 25.3x107.6x25x102; Max Moses to Michael Lapp	41,600
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 51.9 ft s of 158th St, 75x82.7x74.11x62; Herbert Haight to Benjamin Katzenstein	40,000
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.9x25.2x89.9; Robert W. Todd and wife to Joseph H. Jones	25
3D AV, 749, e s, 25x95; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach, ½ part	1,000
3D AV, 1,831, 25x90; William S. Kane and wife to Mrs. Frank Leslie	1
5TH AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.2x110; John W. Healy to Martin Metzger	1
14TH ST, s w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; William's Bridge; Patrick J. Nulty to Cecilia T. Jennings	1
16TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; Lucretia S. Brown to Robert M. Fair	35,000
22D ST, s s, 224 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Francis Gallagher to Margaret Gallagher	1
65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Rosette E. Grow to Frank A. Gearon	1
77TH ST, 340 East, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach, ½ part	500
87TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, [illegible]	
96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; John B. Cole and wife to Michael B. Healey	40,000
102D ST, 315 East, 25x100.11; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach, ½ part	500
107TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11; Perez M. Stewart and other to Mary Monahan	28,000
126TH ST, n s, 391 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Whitney Lyon and wife to A. T. Ely	10
145TH ST, 719 East, 12.6x100; Hannah Lacey to Carl E. Anderson and wife	4,050
187TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x189.9 to 188th St; James Rogers to F. W. Kehoe	1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Jacob, to Louis Shapiro; 2,434 1st Av, 3 years	$960
EHRET, George, to F. W. Kinsman, Jr.; 8th Av, s e corner of 125th St, 5 years	6,500
EHRET, George, to F. W. Kinsman, Jr.; 280 West 125th St, store, 4 years	456
FISCHER, Benedickt, to Mrs. Otto Hermann; 149 West 32d St, 5 years	3,000
G[illegible]ZLING, Henry, to William Stommel; 223 5th St, 8¾ years	$444, 480
SEELIG, Frederick J., to Herman Rosenzweig; 168 Delancey St, 3 years	2,275

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Carl E. and Johanna C., to Ann A. Michel; 719 East 145th St, 3 years	$2,000
BAKER, John O., to Alfred M. Hoyt; e s of Hamilton Terrace, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, extends to St. Nicholas Av, 3 years	100,000
BAUR, Louisa, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Westchester Turnpike and n e s of Classon Av, extends to w s of Harrison Av, 3 years	10,000
BEYER, Gustav W. and Gustav, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 West 118th St, 3 years	10,000
BOOTH-TUCKER, Frederick de L., to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n s of 13th St, 307 ft w of 6th Av; 14th St, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 1¼ years	20,000
BRASE, Eliza A., to John W. O'Connor; 248 West 123d St, demand	127
CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 129.7 ft s of 141st St, 1 year	3,000
CONNORS, John, to George B. Goldschmidt, trustee; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 129.7 ft s of 141st St, 3 years	17,000
DALL, Charles A., to Daniel F. Appleton and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 87th St, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	20,000
DARRAGH, John E., to Henry Hirschberg; 2,102 Amsterdam Av, 1 year	4,000
ENGELHARDT, Herman, to Thomas Louther, Jr.; n s of 136th St, 1,075 ft w of Home Av, demand	800
FREELAND, Caroline S. W., to Bradley & Currier Company, (Lim.); s s of 77th St, 158 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 months	1,263
GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank; 261 Henry St, 1 year	8,000
GREACEN, Rebecca, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; n s of 34th St, 331.6 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years	19,000
HARDER, Minnie, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of Mott Av, 57.3 ft n of Pell St, 5 years	16,000
HAWES, Walker A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101 East 62d St, 5 years	12,000
HEALEY, Michael B., to John B. Cole; s s of 96th St, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	14,785
HILDRETH, J. Homer, to James W. Burton; e s of Kirkside Av, 194.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year	900
JACOB, August, to Stephen Duncan; s s of Gouverneur Place, 83.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	10,000
JACOB, August, to Charles Lanier, trustee; s s of Gouverneur Place, 135.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	10,000
JACOB, August, to Charles Lanier, trustee; s s of Gouverneur Place, 109.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	10,000
JACOB, August, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; s s of Gouverneur Place, 161.7 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	10,000
JACOB, August, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; s s of Gouverneur Place, 187.7 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	10,000
JOHNSEN, Gullik, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Simpson or Fox St, 22.6 ft s of Freeman St, installments	3,000
JONES, Joseph H., to Robert W. Todd; w s of Woody Crest Av, 126 ft n of Kemp Place, 3 years	5,000
KEHLENBECK, Ernst, and another to George Ehret; e s of Riverside Drive, 115 ft n of 124th St, saloon lease, demand	7,000
KEHOE, Florence W., to Richard Webber; n s of 187th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year	12,000
KIDNEY, George, to Gustav R. Fischer; 550 East 87th St, 1 year	1,000
KINKAID, Thomas H. C., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; east ¼ of Lot 117, map of Unionport, 24th Ward, installments	1,000
KNAPP, Henry F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 12 Stanton St, 5 years	8,000
LAPP, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Spring and Mulberry Sts, 1 year	25,000
LAPP, Michael, to Louisa Mander; n e corner of Spring and Mulberry Sts, 1 year	7,500
LEVY, Louis J., to Abraham Stern and another; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, demand	7,934
LUSSEN, Henry, to the German Savings Bank; 101 East 86th St and 1,041 to 1,045 Park Av, 1 year	38,000
MARTIN, Thompson, and wife to Mary J. Kingsland; n s of 118th St, 182.3 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	22,000
MENDEL, Leo, to Henry W. de Forest, as trustee; 197 East 7th St, 5 years	15,000
MENDEL, Leo, to Henry W. de Forest, as trustee; 58 Suffolk St, 5 years	2,000
MONAHAN, Mary, to Perez M. Stewart and another; n s of 107th St, 258 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years	2,000
OLSEN, Anette A., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s w corner of Freeman St and Simpson or Fox St, installments	4,750
OLSEN, Anette A., to Ida M. Murphy; s e s of Intervale Av, 65.2 ft s w of Freeman St, ½ year	3,300
OLSEN, Anette A., to Hugh McCreery; s e s of Intervale Av, at s s of Freeman St, 3 years	5,500
OLSEN, Anette A., to Hugh McCreery; s e s of Intervale Av, at s s of Freeman St, 3 years	1,500
OLSEN, Anette A., to Peter A. Hatting; s w corner of Freeman St, and Simpson or Fox St, x 78.9 to Intervale Av, demand	1,050
OLSEN, Anette and Cornelius, to Harry S. Houpt; s e s of Intervale Av, 65.2 ft s w of Freeman St, demand	700
OLSEN, Anette and Cornelius, to Harry S. Houpt; s w corner of Simpson or Fox St and Freeman St, ½ year	675
SCOTT, Walter G., to Reuben R. Finch; s s of Mosholu Av, 125 ft w from e s of Plot 26, map of the property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 24th Ward, being said Plot 26, 1 year	3,000
STANGE, John, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Simpson or Fox St, 40 ft s of Freeman St, installments	3,000
STROMMEL, William, to George Ehret; 223 5th St, saloon lease, demand	1,400
WALLACH, Moses K., to David Gerber; 340 East 77th St, demand	2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GERBER, David, to Karl M. Wallach	$2,000
HARRISON, Sarah A., to Annie E. and Julia Harrison	Nom.
HENDERSON, Alex D. and Mary E., administrators, &c., to Mary E. Henderson	2,500
HENDERSON, Alex D. and Mary E., administrators, &c., to Albert B. Hardy, trustee, (two mortgages)	5,400
MULHARE, Thomas, to Robert F. Bennett	2,000
STEWART, Perez M., and another, to Sarah A. Jarvis	1
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Adolph Koppel	20,000
WEEKS, Georgiana, to Margaret O'Neil	3,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 790; Philip Fisher against Sarah W. McDannold, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

PEARL ST, 247 and 249; the Market and Fulton National Bank against John Pettit; (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Tyler & Durand.

WATTS ST, 4; Jane Remsen and another against Rosalie Hyams, individually and as executrix, (action to obtain injunction, &c.;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.

WILLIAM ST, 113, n w s, 229.9 ft n e of John St, 25x97.6x irregular; the New York Engraving and Printing Company against John Pettit, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. T. Hurd.

3D AV, n w corner of 126th St, 20x95; the J. H. McLain Company against Andrew Bittner and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Swayne & Swayne.

11TH AV, 794; H. Koehler & Co. against Bernard Carley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Einstein & Townsend.

20TH ST, 35 East; Eva E. Schaefer against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Mary Smith and another, trustees, against Dore Lyon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

142D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; J. Sheldon Frost, as receiver, against George W. and Sarah A. Harris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daring & Warner.

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edward M. Shepard, trustee, &c., against George Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Ogden.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edward M. Shepard, trustee, against David Webster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Ogden.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 137; Hyman Olansky and another against the Joseph Chayim First Hungarian Congregation Anshi Sford, lessee; Mr. Berkowitz, contractor	$65
3D AV, s e corner of 18th St, 25x75; Domenico G. Pecora against Hugh Slevin, lessee, Spelman Brothers, contractors	101
11TH ST, 58 East; Harry W. Bell against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor	50
74TH ST, 344 East; Adolph Wolfsohn against William Whitlock, owner; John Hall, contractor	26

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West; Treffenberg & Terry, or Mrs. R. A. Wallace, to Levering & Garrigues	$2,580
96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; John B. Cole, with Michael B. Healey, 13 payments	$42,000

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A—Coronado. Fire-proof corner. Elevator. Six and seven rooms. $65 and upward. 75 E. 61st St. Electric light. Fuel with rent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
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REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.

Visitation Academy of Frederick City, Maryland.
One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, etc., address DIRECTRESS ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Frederick City, Md.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address Miss WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or Miss ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until September 20.

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Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation. Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., N. Y.
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 18 teachers, 12 courses. $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
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A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
For catalogue address N. Arch. Shaw, Jr., Prin.

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Seventeenth year begins October 3. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 548 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

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Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography, will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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9 HOUSES FOR SALE.
East side of Hamilton Terrace, north of West 141st St. Three styles, four stories, American basements, and high stoops. Hard-wood trim, double floors throughout, ten rooms, two baths, exposed first-class plumbing. Built entirely by day's work.
LOCATION
Highest in New York. Rear view unsurpassed. All residences. Quiet neighborhood. Absolutely no objectionable features. These houses will be guaranteed for five years.

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REAL ESTATE,
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BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.
An exceptionally attractive, handsomely furnished dwelling, above 34th St., close to 5th Av.
ALSO,
An extra size corner house on 5th Av., handsomely and completely furnished. Neither of which have ever before been rented.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(6311) 10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Av.

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GREAT VARIETY WEST SIDE HOUSES AND flats all prices. STEVENS, 934 St., corner Columbus Av.

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THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—THE LORING. Entrance 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St. Amsterdam Av. six and seven large, light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; hot water supply, [illegible] light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heat.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St. Southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; decorated; [illegible]

A POLICEMAN SAVES LIVES.

Brooklyn Tenants Aroused and Guided from a Burning Building.

Policeman Martin H. White of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday morning rescued eleven people from a burning building. He was on his beat at Gold Street at 4:45 o'clock, when he saw a fire in the jewelry shop of John Schmidt, at [illegible] Myrtle Avenue. The store occupies half of the ground floor, and the other half is used as a cigar store by Morris Fishkin. The two men live on the second floor with their families. Schmidt has a wife and four children and Fishkin has a wife, two children, and an aged mother.

When Policeman White saw the danger of the tenants, he rushed to an entrance next door, and found that by getting through a hall window he could get on an extension that was almost flush with the rear windows on the second floor of the burning building. After saving the Schmidt family, who were the first to be aroused, the officer started to do the same with the Fishkin family. By this time the flames had gained good headway. Fishkin's mother, who is feeble and infirm, became excited and would not leave the rooms. After quieting her, she was induced to go through the window to the extension, and was followed by the rest of the family. The loss is estimated at $4,500, equally divided between the two families and the owner of the building. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the Fire Marshal is investigating.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:30, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M. Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

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Central R. R. of New Jersey,
ALL RAIL ROUTE,
By Special Train
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry, (foot Whitehall Street,) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.
VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
Affording a delightful sail through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Thence by Special Train.
From Pier 8, foot of Rector St., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.20, 1.30, 2.50, 3.50, [illegible] P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.40, 2.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, [illegible], 4.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. [illegible] EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.30 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 3.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 3.30 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Welcome to Warships.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th,
The popular Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LAWRENCE
will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., (Providence Line Pier,) not earlier than 10 A. M., for the anchorage of the Squadron, and will accompany the fleet of warships up the North River and return.

The CITY OF LAWRENCE was recently reconstructed and IS AN ADMIRABLE OBSERVATION BOAT, her entire upper deck being an open promenade.

TICKETS $1.00.

Now on sale at the Fall River Line Ticket Office, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St. Sale positively limited. On Saturday morning tickets will be sold at gangway of steamer at end of Pier 18, unless limit is previously reached.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

BOARD WANTED.

FOREIGN GENTLEMAN WANTS TO improve his English by boarding with refined and well-educated American family; first-class reference; location between 33d and 80th Sts.; Madison Av., south of 42d St., preferred. Address Foreigner, 42 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class city reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can furnish best city reference. 17 East 44th St., from 10 until 2.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant as experienced cook; middle-aged; first-class references; city or country. 152 West 64th St.

Miscellaneous.

A SOUTHERN LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement desires position where she will be accepted as one of the family; a good seamstress, manicure, shampooing, graduate elocutionist; pleasant surroundings considered more than compensation; age, 35. B., Box 337 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Mechanical draughtsman, with some knowledge of electricity; a college graduate preferred; give wages expected, also experience [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
[illegible]
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 28d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, [illegible]

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles [illegible] Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, [illegible] Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, [illegible] Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie [illegible] and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. [illegible], deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, [illegible] Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, [illegible] Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler [illegible] Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet [illegible] Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

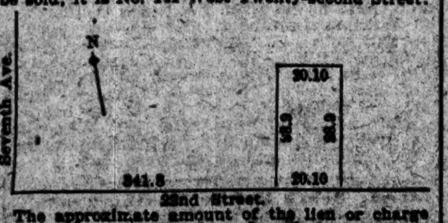
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,681.58, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $128.10, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is [illegible] and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to [illegible] interest at 5 per cent. [illegible]

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

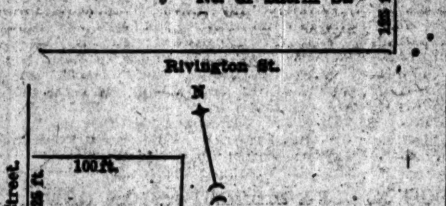
SUPREME COURT, [illegible]

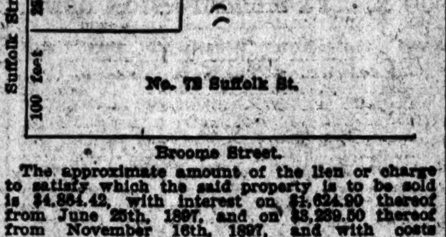
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1898, the undersigned, the receiver in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 256, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 255 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 2[illegible] on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 2[illegible] on said map, and now known by the street number 51 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,311, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.





The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 51 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and a lien for $1,683.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 51 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

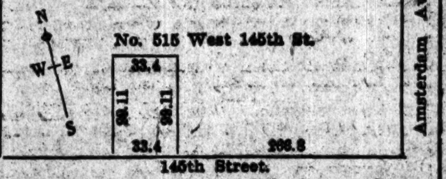
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,218, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,524 and 9,525, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK, As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au5-2aw3wTu&F&au30

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the [illegible]

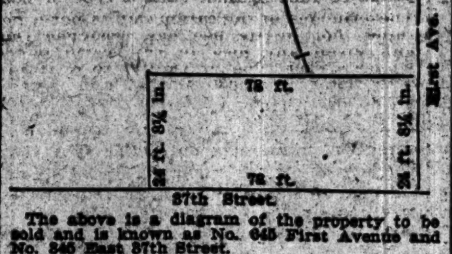
SUPREME COURT, [illegible]

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date [illegible], 1898, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Ragan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,421 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,610 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1888.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 345 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $178.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30, Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F.Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M | Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM | Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
Pennland.......Sept. 3 | Belgenland.......Sept. 24
Rhynland.......Sept. 17 | Pennland.......Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
Noordland.......Aug. 24 | Southwark.......Sept. 7
Friesland.......Aug. 31 | Westernland.......Sept. 14
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
VICTORIA ....August 20
BOADICEA ....August 27
ALEXANDRA ....September 3
WINIFREDA ....September 10
CLEOPATRA ....September 17
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM | Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM | Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu.......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA.......Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA.......Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.......Nov. 7, Jan. 30
Fast route to Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22.
Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C. 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited, Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:40, 4:30, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., 12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:20, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:30, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12.05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., *1:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45 (Diner,) *3:30 (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 343, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. [illegible]

THE POLICE STILL AT SEA

Yet They Profess to Have Strong Evidence that Kennedy Killed Miss Reynolds.

A STRONGER CHAIN NEEDED

Lawyer Friend Asserts the Evidence Is of the Flimsiest Character and that Kennedy Will Not Be Tried—The Victim's Burial.

After three days of unremitting effort to obtain absolutely convincing evidence against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist who is charged with having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds during last Monday night in a room at the Grand Hotel, the police admitted yesterday that the case yet contains many elements of mystery. They profess to be satisfied that they have so tangled up the man that escape for him is impossible, but Chief of Detectives McClusky admitted yesterday that many links in the chain of evidence, which are usually considered easy to obtain, are thus far inaccessible.

He maintained, however, that there had been secured sufficient prima facie evidence to hold Kennedy in the Police Court to-day. But even if the man is held his case will not be presented to the Grand Jury before September. Acting District Attorney McIntyre, speaking of the case yesterday, said he would not say that Kennedy was guilty, but that the evidence against him was very strong. Mr. McIntyre had stated unreservedly on the previous day that Kennedy was undoubtedly guilty.

It was supposed that Kennedy's case would be taken before the Grand Jury yesterday, but at the last hour Acting District Attorney McIntyre decided to postpone that part of the proceedings until the September term. The present Grand Jury will adjourn to-day. The efforts of the District Attorney's office will be directed toward the securing of the remanding of the prisoner at the examination to-day. The people's representatives will be opposed by Lawyers Friend and House, the accused man's counsel, who claim that the evidence connecting Kennedy with the active crime is of the flimsiest character and utterly worthless. Both sides claim they are quite ready for the examination.

A New Light on the Weapon.

A strange revelation was made by the police yesterday. Capt. McClusky stated that the leaden bludgeon which had evidently been used to kill "Dolly" Reynolds is not a section of lead-covered electrical cable, but a section of common lead pipe, through which had been inserted a piece of iron rod about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The weapon had evidently been manufactured for the purpose for which it was used, the iron being inserted to stiffen the lead. The tape wound about the end of the weapon was soiled as if it had been in place for some time, and the surface of the lead was worn and polished as if the weapon had been habitually carried. The entire instrument has every appearance of being a thug's weapon, and would indicate that if it had been used by Kennedy he had carried it for a long time, which would weaken the theory of the police that he had suddenly concluded to kill the girl to regain possession of the $13,000 check which he had forged and given to her on Monday.

Capt. McClusky yesterday made another statement, which is regarded by many persons as a sign of weakening in the case of the police. When asked if any trace had been discovered of the straw hat which every employe of the Grand Hotel said was worn by the man who accompanied Miss Reynolds to the hotel on Monday night, Capt. McClusky said:

"No, and it is immaterial whether or not the straw hat is found. It is not certain that the man wore a straw hat. Some witnesses say he did and others say he did not."

The evidence of every hotel employe who saw the man, as read by Capt. Price at the Thirtieth Street Station soon after the murder was discovered, was that the man seen with Miss Reynolds wore a straw hat.

Capt. McClusky further said that the motive for the murder was as yet the great stumbling block. He thought the thirteen-thousand-dollar check, indorsed by Kennedy, found on the dead woman's person, played a conspicuous part among the reasons prompting the murder, but the reasons were undoubtedly other considerations. It has been learned that Kennedy was in sore financial straits, though he still had a small balance at the Garfield National Bank. He had tried to raise money in every way. It is said that he tried to raise money on his house in New Dorp, and endeavored in vain to borrow from Mendham, the stock broker, who paid the rent of the Reynolds woman's flat, but the robbery motive has been definitely dismissed.

Other Police Theories.

A police theory is that, in order to raise money to carry on his speculations at the race track, Kennedy may have been guilty of a series of forgeries, with the aid of Miss Reynolds, other than that of the $13,000 check; that she carried the evidences of those forgeries, possibly in her satchel, and that after killing her he did, after all, obtain the documents he desired, after cutting open the satchel. After securing these he may have taken the woman's jewels as the result of an afterthought. This is only a theory. But that Kennedy was at the hotel with the Reynolds woman on Monday night the police have no doubt.

Besides the witnesses who saw Kennedy there, they have secured another piece of evidence considered final and conclusive. It is a torn scrap of paper found in the room where the murdered woman lay. Pasted together it formed a leaf from a prescription pad containing the printed words, "milk of magnesia." On the back of the leaf was the name, in Kennedy's handwriting, "E. Maxwell and wife." It was the name agreed upon between the two for the hotel registry that day. The detectives found the pad from which the leaf had been torn in Kennedy's office.

There is also the significant streaks on Kennedy's drawers which he had on when arrested. The stains extending downward from the waistband correspond in length with the bludgeon with which the murder was committed.

The prisoner admits that the garment was newly bought on the afternoon of the crime, and he cannot explain the mark in anyway, except as having been left by his key chain. But it is not a mark such as a key chain would make, and he wore no key chain when arrested. The clothing is now in the hands of chemical experts, who have not yet determined whether the marks were made by lead.

Frederick House and Emanuel M. Friend, Kennedy's lawyers, say that the stains were not called to Kennedy's attention when the drawers were taken from him, and will contend that they were put there afterward.

The accused man's counsel visited him yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters and held a two hours' conference. While they were consulting, the prisoner's father and the Rev. Dr. Yacom, the pastor of the New Dorp church that Kennedy used to attend, called to see him. By advice of his counsel, both were refused access to him, as it was feared that they would unnerve him.

Mr. Friend's Statement.

After leaving his client, Lawyer Friend said:

"The man is innocent beyond a doubt. He tells a perfectly straight and lucid story of his movements on Monday afternoon and evening. That he has made contradictory statements to the detectives can be explained, as any man with a family and unfortunate enough to get into an entanglement with such a woman will understand. Besides it is a well-known fact that an innocent man is more likely to contradict himself than a guilty one. He absolutely denies that he was at the Grand Hotel with the woman or that he saw her that day. He also denies indorsing the thirteen-thousand-dollar check. The crime was committed for robbery solely, and by some other person than Kennedy—that we will prove.

"All of this circumstantial evidence is of the flimsiest kind. Kennedy will never be placed on trial, I think. We will insist on an examination to-morrow."

It was said yesterday at Police Headquarters that Kennedy had slept well the night before and passed his time smoking the strongest cigars obtainable. Capt. McClusky said he had not interviewed him since noon on Wednesday, when Kennedy seemed much broken and had cried. It was rumored, however, that Kennedy had been interrogated again and had made damaging admissions, but this could not be verified.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre, who [illegible] on Wednesday night [illegible] hope of finding a person who was said to have occupied a room at the Grand Hotel under that in which the murder was committed. This person was reported to have heard shortly after midnight a noise in the room above like that of a falling body. Mr. McIntyre, however, was unable to locate the man. Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, Mr. McIntyre said, stated that the autopsy showed that the woman had been killed between 12 and 2 o'clock.

The Grand Hotel employes who identified Kennedy as the man seen there with Miss Reynolds on Monday night appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and their depositions were taken.

The body of Emeline Reynolds, the murdered girl, was buried yesterday afternoon in Evergreens Cemetery. Only the members of the family and two or three young women, old friends of the dead girl in Mount Vernon, were present. The Rev. Dr. Bishop of St. John's Church read the services, which were at intervals broken by the sobs of the grief-stricken mother, who frequently kissed the face of her daughter. The only floral offering was a cross of white flowers, bearing the single word, "Sister." This was from her soldier brother, who stood by, white-faced and shaken with grief. The usual crowd of morbid spectators gathered outside and waited until the little funeral party passed out and started for the cemetery.

THE SHOOTING OF DR. SKINNER.

Queens Supervisors Offer $500 Reward for His Assailant's Arrest.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors, in session at Long Island City yesterday, offered a five-hundred-dollar reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Coroner Erasmus D. Skinner at his home in Mineola, on the night of July 27 last. The resolution proposing the reward was introduced by Supervisor Frederick Dunton of Jamaica, and was unanimously passed.

Dr. Skinner had retired when he was summoned by two men on the evening he was shot. They told him his services were required at Farmer Tuttle's house, in East Williston, and that it was a matter of life and death. While the Coroner was dressing he was shot from behind. About fifty copper slugs entered the lower part of his back. For a time it was thought that he had been fatally injured, but he is now on the road to recovery.

FARMERS DECRY FOX HUNTING.

The Meadow Brook Club, They Say, Is Responsible for a Nuisance.

The farmers in the central part of Queens County are complaining on account of the unusual number of foxes in their vicinity. They say that the animals are breeding fast and that unless something is done without delay to exterminate them much damage will be sustained. The farmers declare that until the Meadow Brook Hunt Club began having chases after live foxes the county had comparatively few of them, and that in many instances foxes escape from the huntsmen and steal their chickens as well as ruin crops.

There is a report that the farmers intend to organize a big fox hunt themselves with the idea of running down every one in the county. It is also said that they are contemplating calling the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the nuisance with the idea of having an ordinance passed making it unlawful to hunt foxes in the county.

MANY MERCHANTS IN THE CITY.

Association Already Has Exceeded Its Guarantee to the Railroads.

The Merchants' Association has already exceeded the guarantee which it made to the railroads when the reduced rates were granted for merchants' excursions to this city. One of the conditions upon which the railroads granted these rates was that the Merchants' Association should guarantee a certain number of merchants as the minimum number who would arrive from the territory in which the reduced rates were applicable. The Merchants' Association made this guarantee in cash, putting up its check for the amount required when the excursions first began.

The first dates were from Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, the tickets having a return limit of thirty days from date of sale. The guarantee will probably be exceeded very largely, as merchants are coming in every day and registering their names, having waited until they had completed their purchasing before complying with the conditions in the way of registering.

CHILD ACTRESS IN COURT.

Gerry Society Charges Her Relatives with Neglecting Her Education.

Blanche Nesbitt, nine years old, who sings and dances on the stage, was taken Wednesday from her home, 483 West Forty-third Street, by Thomas Moore, an agent of the Gerry Society, and brought yesterday morning before Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Police Court. It was alleged that the child's uncle and aunt, William Todd and Adele Carlton Todd, were not exercising proper care in her education; they had taken her from her home in Toronto, Canada, two years ago, to educate her for the stage, and since then she had been appearing in different theatres throughout the country.

Agent Moore asked that the child be given in care of the society until he could communicate with her father. To this the Magistrate consented.

While waiting to be taken to the society's rooms the child, who is remarkably pretty and bright, romped around the court room and turned cartwheels and somersaults to show her proficiency in lines other than singing and dancing.

"Say," she said to one of the policemen, just as she was being led away, "when I was over in Hoboken the policemen were arresting the girls for kissing the grass because they thought it was Dewey."

SALE OF A FERRY RATIFIED.

Controlling Interest in the Brooklyn and New York Company Sold.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company met yesterday at the office of President J. J. O'Donohue, 101 Front Street, this city, and formally ratified the action of the Directors of the company, who recently sold to a syndicate led by H. B. Hollins & Co. a controlling interest in the company. There were represented at the meeting 19,516 shares out of a total of 20,000, and the action of the stockholders was said to have been unanimous. The 484 shares not represented at the meeting were held by parties out of town.

The price paid by the new interests was 300 per share. The stock was selling in the market at 160 two months ago. The old corporation will be succeeded by a new one, to be known as the Brooklyn Ferry Company. Articles of incorporation were recently filed at Albany. The new company will authorize the issue of $7,500,000 5 per cent. gold bonds, and will keep enough of these bonds in the Treasury to retire the bonds of the old company when they mature. Of the stock of the new company, it is said that only $4,000,000 will be issued. It is believed that a new set of Directors will be chosen, but there is little doubt that President O'Donohue can succeed himself should he desire.

Credit Men's Association.

The Nominating Committee appointed by the President of the New York Credit Men's Association reported yesterday the following nominations to be acted on on the third Thursday of September: For President—O. G. Fessenden of Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.; for Vice President—T. H. Bartindale of Morse & Rogers; for Treasurer—William Naumburg of Naumburg, Kraus & Co.; Executive Committee for two years—R. P. Messiter of Minot, Hooper & Co., M. E. Bannin of Converse, Stanton & Co., F. E. Lally of Crane Company, Thomas J. Lewis of Merchants' National Bank, and G. Waldo Smith of Smith & Sills; Executive Committee for one year—Samuel Ullman of Joseph Ullman's.

Adopts a Chinese Girl.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday signed an order permitting Helen F. Clark, the Director of the Evangel Band of Mission Work of the Mission Tract Society to adopt Ah Fan Chin, a Chinese girl, eight years old. Miss Clark, in her application to the Court, stated that the child's mother is in bad health and completely destitute, and says that unless the child is taken away from her present surroundings [illegible]

"TINWARE TRUST" ASSIGNS

Big Outlays and Competition Principal Reasons for the Central Stamping Co.'s Failure.

THREE FIRMS WITHDREW

The Creditors Will Meet Tuesday—The Liabilities Are About $300,000 and the Nominal Assets $500,000.

The Central Stamping Company, manufacturer of tinware and sheet metal articles, whose office is at 26 Cliff Street and factories at the corner of Hewes and South Second Streets, Brooklyn, and 575 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Alfred R. Turner, Jr., of Paterson, N. J. The deed was signed by John H. Sprague, President, and George W. Ketcham, Secretary. Enoch W. Ketcham was Treasurer and Walter M. Aikman Vice President. The Directors are John H. Sprague, David B. Hunt, George W. Ketcham, Walter M. Aikman, William Barbour, E. W. Ketcham, and John Lewis.

The company was organized in December, 1884, with a capital stock of $500,000. It absorbed five of the largest concerns in the tinware trade in the country, and was known as the "Tinware Trust." The concerns absorbed were Lalance & Grosjean and Frederick Haberman & Co. of this city, E. Ketcham & Co. of Brooklyn, James Aikman & Co. of Newark, N. J., and the St. Louis Stamping Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Bradstreet's reports state that when the consolidation took place the factories and equipment of the five firms were leased to the company for ten years at a rental of $15,000 a year each. During the ten years the company did a very large and prosperous business, and claimed to have made a large surplus. At the expiration of the ten years there was a disruption of the relations between those in the company, and Lalance & Grosjean and the St. Louis Stamping Company withdrew, and were followed by Frederick Haberman & Co. The stock of the retiring members was purchased by the other stockholders. The old company was involved in considerable litigation. Its charter was attacked by some of the dissatisfied stockholders, and the company was finally reorganized and reincorporated on June 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $400,000.

In August, 1895, the company met with a serious setback by the destruction by fire of the Newark factory, as the company was obliged to have part of its goods manufactured by outside parties. The factory was rebuilt, and made one of the best of its kind in the country. This required the outlay of a large amount of money, and the company took advantage of the good nature of a few creditors. By the withdrawal of three of the concerns the company no longer had a monopoly of the business. It had to meet the strongest kind of competition and lower prices, and could not dictate prices.

Albert H. Gleason of Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the assignee, said that the assignment was unexpected, and had been decided upon suddenly. The large investments in the business and plants of the company had deprived the company of ready money, and it could not meet obligations which were about maturing. Competition had been very sharp in the past few years. There were also interests of different estates in the company, and, after careful consideration, the Directors had concluded that it was for the best interests of the stockholders and creditors that the company should go into liquidation. Mr. Gleason further said that it is practically a liquidation, although it takes the form of an assignment to prevent any one creditor getting advantage over another. The company's paper is maturing all the time, and some notes are coming due now.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Tuesday next, and the assignee will act on whatever the creditors deem best as to the future conduct of the business. The liabilities are between $270,000 and $300,000—one-third for merchandise, one-third for bank discounts, and one-third for loans to the company. The nominal assets are over $500,000—in machinery, plant, materials, merchandise, and accounts. The company owns no real estate.

THE NEW CITY BONDS.

Controller Refuses to Take Further Payment from Successful Bidders.

The syndicate which bid for the city bonds for $12,688,992 through the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and whose bid was accepted, offered Controller Coler yesterday a sum sufficient to make a full payment on the bonds. They had already deposited with him $5,000,000. The Controller refused the money.

Speaking yesterday of the statement made by Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the firm of W. N. Coler had organized the syndicate to which the bonds had been awarded, the Controller said:

"If those firms think I have done anything wrong, the manly thing for them to do is to make a charge against me that I can answer in court. I wish they would do so and quit their vague insinuations. All I have done in connection with this bond issue I did with my eyes open, and with some familiarity with bond business. I have nothing to regret. It is true that I suggested the formation of a syndicate to bid for the bonds, but in doing so I acted in the best interests of the city. I wanted the bonds to sell for a good price."

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Secretary Lane Reports that More Money Will Be Needed Soon.

Secretary Smith E. Lane of the East River Bridge Commission submitted to the Commissioners yesterday a financial statement showing that there would be serious need of another appropriation for the work in a very short time. The report shows that by Nov. 1 next the $2,000,000 raised from the sale of bonds will be exhausted. The total liabilities, partly estimated, are $2,641,204.79, and the balance required by the commission to meet its obligations Nov. 1 next will be $641,204.79.

The Commissioners feel that the contracts for the steel towers and end spans, which are estimated to cost about $1,000,000, ought to be let at once, but the commission can let no contracts when there is no appropriation to meet them.

Dead Animals in Brooklyn Streets.

A complaint was sent yesterday to the Board of Health, asking for relief in the thickly populated tenement district of the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, by the immediate removal of a number of dead animals, which have been lying about the streets. It is said that three dead horses have been lying on Stagg Street, Cook Street, and Johnson Avenue for almost a week, while dead dogs and cats are to be seen along the lines of the trolleys all over the ward. The entire absence of playgrounds forces the children into the streets, their health being in danger.

Prefers His Money to the Man.

Franz Muller, who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday on complaint of Mrs. Mary L. Meyer, who alleged that he had borrowed $500 from her on a promise of marriage, did not keep his second promise to Justice Maes that, if released, he would marry Mrs. Meyer the following day. Mrs. Meyer has also changed her mind. She retained Alexander Simpson yesterday to bring suit against Muller for breach of promise. She will ask for $25,000. Mrs. Meyer has learned that Muller, instead of being a poor man as he pretended, owns several houses on the Heights, and is worth not less than $15,000.

Tenants Flee from Fire.

A fire started in the cellar of the five-story double brick tenement at 601 and 603 Tenth Avenue shortly afternoon yesterday and created so dense a smoke that the inmates could not get down stairs and into the street, but had to flee to the roof. There was intense excitement for a time, [illegible]

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

DALLET'S DEATH PREDICTED.

French Artist's Friend Told Him He Had a Week to Live, and So It Proved.

Emile Dallet, a Frenchman and an artist, died yesterday, just as a friend told him he would die, as they sat together in a restaurant the week before. He had been in perfect health and apparently sound in body and in mind.

As he sat in a little wineshop at 20 West Eighteenth Street with Alphonse Fauge, his friend, Fauge solemnly said, thumping the hard table with his fist:

"Dallet, one week from to-day you will be a dead man. Heart disease will carry you off."

Fauge believed what he said. It was a premonition, he explained, something that came up in his throat and made his heart throb made him feel that it was true. Dallet passed the matter lightly, but his friend's earnestness impressed him. He declared, however, his heart was both sound and light, and felt that many years were in store for him.

"So," said he, "here's to long life," and he drank copiously to his own length of days.

Fauge had known Dallet in Paris. They had come to New York together, Dallet hoping to find appreciation here for his art, and where he would not have such competition as in France. He opened a studio on Twenty-sixth Street, and all went well for several years. Then, some say, his wife grew despondent and pined for the sunny clime of France. Emile wanted her to stay with him until he should save a competence. Her mind at length seemed to give way with constant brooding and her husband sent her home.

Since she left Dallet had clung more closely to his early friend. He lost heart and ceased to prosper, finally giving up his studio. He and his friend were often together in the wine shop on Eighteenth Street, where the artist had a room, but the last time was on Wednesday night. Once more Fauge reminded his friend of his prophecy. Once more Dallet laughed him to scorn.

Yesterday as Dallet was going down Fifth Avenue he was seen to stagger and sink down on the steps at 95. In a moment he was dead. Policeman Ware sent for an ambulance, but the surgeon found life extinct. Dallet was fifty-eight years of age.

A small sum of money was found in the dead man's room and Fauge undertook to notify his relatives in France. The proprietor of the place, M. Bois, will defray the expenses of the funeral. The burial will be on Sunday in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

DOG KILLER'S OCCUPATION GONE.

West Hoboken Wouldn't Pay the Freight on Their Carcasses.

The West Hoboken Town Council has been obliged to annul its contract with Frank Jaecke to kill unlicensed dogs. It was not that Jaecke killed too many dogs, though he received 50 cents each for killing them, but Henry Vatcky, who had a contract for removing dead animals, refused longer to carry Jaecke's victims beyond the town limits. He said he was paid $200 a year, and if the town insisted on hiring a man to promote the dead-animal business he would demand 50 cents for removing each carcass.

The Town Council was willing to pay 50 cents each to get rid of surplus dogs, but it would not pay $1. Jaecke was informed that he need kill no more dogs this Summer.

OFFICER ORMSBY'S BRAVE ACT.

Made a Flying Leap from His Wheel and Caught a Runaway Horse.

There was considerable excitement in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, when a horse attached to an express wagon discovered that a portion of its harness had broken and took a notion to dash down the Avenue. The driver, Thomas O'Brien, struggled hard to get control of his horse, but seemed utterly powerless. The animal dodged in and out between bicycles, stages, and vehicles of all sorts as if it had been particularly trained to that sort of thing. Several pedestrians who were crossing the avenue had narrow escapes.

The horse began its flight at Thirty-seventh Street. At Thirty-fifth Street Bicycle Policeman John D. Ormsby jumped on his wheel and started in pursuit. He got abreast of the horse at Twenty-eighth Street and seized the bridle. Making a flying leap from his machine, he caught the horse by mane and nostils, and at Twenty-seventh Street brought it to a stop.

Singularly enough, no person was injured and no vehicles damaged. Several shopkeepers surrounded the policeman when he had stopped the horse and congratulated him upon his bravery. He insisted that he had done nothing unusual and quietly remounting his wheel he rode back to his post.

WILLIAM FULLERTON ARRESTED.

Lawyer Accused of Keeping Money Given Him for Investment.

Justice John S. Lambert of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning issued an order for the arrest of William Fullerton of Newberg, N. Y., who for many years was a well-known lawyer in this city. The order was secured by James M. Kerr of the law firm of Campbell & Hance of 220 Broadway, on the request of Mrs. Agatha Allen of Plainfield, N. J. The charge is that of keeping money which was given for investments and for refusing to account for it. Bail was fixed at $5,000. The plaintiff's lawyers wanted to make it $13,000.

On Oct. 18, 1875, James G. Reid, Mrs. Allen's first husband, gave Mr. Fullerton $5,000 to invest. Mrs. Allen claims that the money was never invested, and she also gave him, she says, several other sums, which amounted in all to over $13,000. Of this sum she has had returned $6,384.82 of the principal and $1,285 interest, and she asserts that $6,615.68 is still due her. This amount dates from December, 1881, and includes the interest.

The case was brought before Justice Maddox on Sept. 17, 1897, but he refused to allow the motion. At the time that Mr. Fullerton is said to have received the money he was a member of the firm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby at 120 Broadway. He said that the money had been invested in the Sherman and No Name Mining Company of Nederland, Col., which controlled a mine in Caribou, Col. When Mrs. Allen's first husband died he was a member of the Stock Exchange, and the selling of his seat, she says, was intrusted to Mr. Fullerton, and the money was never turned over to her.

An Actor Tired of Life.

Charles Sherman, forty-five years old, an actor without a home, was seen walking along Thirteenth Avenue, at Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon by Policeman Foye of the West Twentieth Street Station. The man's throat was cut and bleeding. The policeman asked him what the matter was, and the man answered: "There is no work in this world for me, and I'm tired of living." Foye got an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and Sherman was taken there. He had cut his throat with an ordinary penknife, and the gash was neither deep nor serious. He has played small parts in museums and like show places.

A Correction.

In a recent article in this paper on Major Gen. John R. Brooke it was stated that when the war with Spain opened he obtained command of the First Army Corps, receiving "rank as Major General of Volunteers." This is an error, as Gen. Brooke was a Major General in the regular army previous to the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Another Mr. Huntington.

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 17, it was stated that "execution has been issued for $8,762 against Charles P. Huntington in favor of Isaac S. Coe." The Mr. Huntington mentioned is not the Charles P. Huntington of the firm of Huntington & Dorn, sugar merchants.

Many Burglaries in Williamsburg.

Within three weeks over fifty robberies have been reported, directly or indirectly, to the police of the Ralp Avenue Station, Williamsburg, involving a loss of probably $7,000 in jewelry, money, and clothing. [illegible]

In Summer, when some men change from working clothes to "best" clothes, they're mighty uncomfortable — not because they're in their best so much as that their best is the worst imaginable for a Summer day.

We can show you how to be comfortable, yet be dressed up.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway,
Warren and Broadway,
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CLAIMS THE PETTIT REWARD.

Lawyer Robinson's Caller Says the Real Estate Man Is Living Near Chicago.

George Robinson is in a fair way to find John Pettit, the real estate operator who disappeared several months ago, and for information as to whose whereabouts the lawyer recently offered $1,000 reward. At noon to-day Mr. Robinson will probably be called upon to exchange the $1,000 for the information he wants.

Shortly after noon yesterday a tall, well-dressed man, evidently a merchant, came into Mr. Robinson's office and began to question the lawyer about the reward. He got as little attention as others of the horde of reward seekers until, in a quiet way, he said he knew where Pettit was. He said:

"About ten weeks ago," (which is the time Pettit finally disappeared,) "Pettit arrived in a quiet city forty miles from Chicago and presented himself at the house of my brother-in-law. He was in poor health, and said he had left New York to escape business worry and trouble, and would probably remain until well into the Fall. He established himself in my brother-in-law's house, making no pretense of keeping his whereabouts a secret, and I know that he has been in constant communication with the officers of the Pettit Realty Company, in this building. Pettit met my brother-in-law several years ago when both were traveling in Europe, and they became fast friends. They have met frequently since and have corresponded."

The caller said he had no interest in the matter until he saw Mr. Robinson's offer of the reward, and frankly admitted that that was what he was after. Mr. Robinson rather feebly remarked that the reward would be forthcoming, but that Pettit would have to be produced at once. The caller said he had the information wanted and would produce it. He went on to explain that his nephew, the son of the man with whom Pettit was staying, had told him of the facts, and that without his consent he could do nothing. This nephew is now in Sag Harbor, and the caller said he would wire him at once to meet him in Mr. Robinson's office at noon to-day. He refused to give his name or any further information. He said that his nephew would take a representative of Mr. Robinson to Pettit's quarters.

Mr. Robinson is impressed with the fact that his caller knows positively where Pettit is, but declined to say anything about how or when or where the reward would be paid.

Only Samuel Trimble remains of the former Pettit Realty Company now controlled by Henry B. Sire, Waite and Quarrier having been deposed. Mr. Trimble refused to say whether Pettit had been in communication with the office. Mr. Robinson and Calhoun have always maintained that Mr. Sire would hardly have purchased Pettit's large interests without Pettit having been consulted.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received another attachment yesterday against Pettit. It is for $1,206, in favor of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, for non-payment of a note made by Pettit on April 14, which fell due on Aug. 14. A lis pendens was filed against Mr. Pettit's interest in the property at 133 William Street.

WIFE MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

Charles O. Kaiser Severs Arteries and Hangs Himself.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 18.—Charles O. Kaiser, who was to have been hanged two weeks from next Tuesday for the murder of his wife, Emma Kaiser, committed suicide this afternoon in the county jail by cutting several arteries in his arm, after which he hanged himself with an improvised rope, made by twisting one of his bed sheets.

While the condemned man was preparing to cheat the gallows, the prison officials were in conference concerning the purchase of a scaffolding by which to carry out the law. As a consequence, Kaiser was not being watched. When found he had been dead but a short time.

Kaiser had obtained a spring from a small alarm clock in his cell, and with this severed several arteries in his arm. To make sure of his act, he had twisted the bed sheet about the bars of the cell door, and, making a noose, placed it about his neck. He both strangled and bled to death.

The murder of Mrs. Emma Kaiser was committed in Montgomery County, Penn., in a public road in Upper Merion Township, near Bridgeport, on the night of Oct. 28, 1896. The first information of the tragedy was received when Kaiser drove into Bridgeport with the body of his wife beside him. He said that, while driving, he and his wife had been attacked by highway robbers and that she had been shot and killed when in the act of drawing her watch chain over her head to hand it to the robber. Kaiser himself showed a bullet wound in his shoulder which he said had been intended for his head. When his wife's body was carried into the house he fainted twice.

It was learned that Kaiser and his wife carried a joint insurance of $10,000 on their lives, the policies being so written that the death of either would make the other the beneficiary, and that several weeks previously Kaiser and his wife each had executed a will, each making the other executor and sole legatee. Kaiser's arrest followed. On March 19, 1897, he was found guilty of the murder. It was established that he and Clemmer and Lizzie De Kalb had entered into a conspiracy to murder Mrs. Kaiser for the sake of obtaining the insurance money. Mrs. Kaiser was thirty-two years old. Kaiser was twenty-five years of age.

Dinner at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 18.—A dinner party was given to-night by Yale Dolan of Philadelphia. He had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Lydia Hun, Frederick O. Beach, and William Laimbeer, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Dolan, Miss Eleanora Willing, Miss Rita Carson, Jesse Nalle, and Miss Horwitz, all of Philadelphia; Miss Mildred Morris of Baltimore, and Herbert Leeds of Boston. The dinner began at 8:30 and lasted until after 10. When it was over the guests danced in the parlors of the clubhouse and on the verandas.

Sought Death Before Moving Train.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Aug. 18.—An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, chose a horrible manner in which to end his life here to-day. He deliberately stepped in front of a fast-moving southbound passenger train on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was crushed. The man waited until it was too late for the engineer to stop the train before getting on the track. [illegible]

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE SMALL HOUSE—WITH DEAL FLOORS.

Here is a suggestion—and a capital one it is—from a book on decoration:

"In small town houses with deal floors, where nailed down carpets are used in all the rooms, a large and restful effect is produced by covering the main rooms of each story with the same carpet."

Try it, you who have suffered from cramped and narrow apartments, and see what an air of roominess results.

Small, conventional patterns, or, if the carpets be used as a grounding for rugs, absolutely plain colorings to harmonize with the different color-schemes of the rooms—dull reds, blues, greens, browns—are here in every weave.

Summer Furniture still further reduced as new designs are crowding in.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CORNICE CRUSHED OUT LIVES.

Four Men Killed and Five Badly Hurt in a Philadelphia Building Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured this afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on the new building in course of erection at 475 and 477 North Fifth Street.

The Dead.

ALBERT GREEN, bricklayer, aged thirty; leaves a widow and three children.
THOMAS LYON, bricklayer, aged thirty.
CHRISTIAN SCHOELTER, proprietor of cigar store near by, aged fifty-nine; leaves widow and two children.
HARRY EVANS, bricklayer, aged twenty-five, of Camden, N. J.

The Injured.

WALTER B. GORMAN.
WILLIAM MURPHY.
FRANK J. McATEE.
JOSEPH GORMAN.
THOMAS MUNDY.

Green and Lyons were at work on a scaffold directly beneath the cornice, and the others were on the sidewalk. The cornice, which weighed nearly ten tons, in falling carried the scaffold and men to the street. Green and Lyons were instantly killed, and some time passed before they and the others could be taken from under the débris. Schoelter and Evans died in the hospital.

The building was nearly completed, and the accident is supposed to have been caused by the shortening of the purchase rods in the cornice supports.

LEGAL NOTES.

CARRIAGE STONE ON SIDEWALK NOT A NUISANCE.—Francis V. Robert, while hurrying across a street in this city to hail a cab, stumbled over a carriage stone as he stepped from the roadway to the curb and hurt himself. The stone was in front of the residence of Sarah H. Powell, and Robert brought suit to recover damages. The evidence showed that the stone had been put there by her nine years before, and was in use during all that time. No license for it had ever been obtained from the city. It was of the usual size and shape and in the usual position, being 30 inches long, 18 inches high, and 16 inches wide, and lying lengthwise upon the sidewalk along by the curb. There was about eight feet in width of free sidewalk between the stone and the inside of the sidewalk. On a motion to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff at the Queens County Trial Term, Justice Gaynor, before whom the case was tried, said: "The jury has found that this carriage stone was a dangerous obstruction in the street, and therefore a common nuisance. It does not seem to me that the law yields to such a finding of fact, but that, on the contrary, the question is one of law and not of fact. It is common knowledge that it has always been customary, both in country and city, for abutting property owners to set and use hitching posts, horse blocks, carriage stones, water troughs, and the like upon the side of the road or street, and they are to be seen at every hand. That which is part and parcel of the established order and custom of the community cannot be a common nuisance. * * * If inconvenient, annoying, or dangerous, it would be a nuisance. Inasmuch as the plaintiff stumbled over it, it might be said to have been inconvenient, annoying, and dangerous, as proved by his case. But an instance is not a test. The rule is whether people in general, of ordinary judgment, care, and prudence, as the world goes, would deem it such, and I think the law itself, conforming to immemorial custom, answers this in the negative. The verdict for the plaintiff is set aside and the complaint is dismissed."

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A MUNICIPALITY NOT LIABLE FOR NEGLIGENT ACTS OF DRIVER OF CITY SPRINKLING CART.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has rendered a decision holding that a municipal corporation is not liable for the negligent acts of the driver of a sprinkling cart in its service, since the city thereby is engaged in the discharge of a governmental duty in promoting the general health, as distinguished from a duty purely corporate or ministerial, in the performance of which only is it liable for the negligence of its servants. A Mrs. Connelly sued the City of Nashville to recover damages for a personal injury. The evidence showed that while she was sitting in her buggy, which was standing near the sidewalk of one of the streets of the city, a driver of a sprinkling cart, engaged in the service of the city, negligently collided with the wheels of the buggy, so that the animal attached thereto, taking fright in his movements overturned the buggy and inflicted the injuries complained of. The demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration presented, as an issue of law, that the duty which the city was discharging at the time of the accident was a public one, and that the negligence of the agent, in the course of its performance, though resulting in injury to Mrs. Connelly, was not chargeable to the city. The Court, in its opinion, says: "The right or power of the corporation of Nashville to sprinkle its streets does not rest, as was argued at the bar, upon Sub-section 9 of Section 17 of its charter, which authorizes the city 'to make appropriations to open, alter, abolish, widen, extend, * * * clean, and keep in repair streets,' &c., but rather upon Sub-section 7 of Section 17, which provides that the corporate authorities may 'make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants and to prevent and remove nuisances.' An ordinance of the city directing the sprinkling of the streets, in pursuance of this charter provision, is one that is sanitary in its character, passed in view of the health and comfort of the general public. While engaged in doing this work under such an ordinance, the municipality is discharging a governmental duty, and it is not responsible for the carelessness of the agent or agencies so employed."

Trouble Feared at Haverstraw.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Sheriff Blauvelt of Rockland County last night served orders upon the President and the whole village board of Haverstraw to be deputies and help prevent a riot among the striking brickmakers. The board called a special meeting and passed resolutions of protest to Gov. Black. [illegible]

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direct attention to
their large assortments of
their celebrated
Classique
Corsets
including
New Models
particularly adapted
to the present mode of dress,
in a choice variety
of exclusive materials
for Summer Wear.
West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. LAST WEEK.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Next week The Bostonians. THE SERENADE.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice Daily, at 2:30 and 8:30.
SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:30.
GALA DAY, SATURDAY, IN HONOR OF RETURN OF SAMPSON'S FLEET.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW,
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Popular Prices. Children half price all matinées.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

DALY'S Opening Night, Thursday, Aug. 25.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
Last and best London Success.
Box office opens Monday next.
Orders may be sent in advance by mail, Telegram, or Telephone.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON
and his ever welcome play,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MATINEE TO-MORROW POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Jacques Kruger & Clare Palma, Laura Burt, Williams & Walker. Biograph. Cool Air.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c
Cole & Johnson—Cake Walk & Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of Rain performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
Cleveland vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Races Every Day This Week at 2:30.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 12:20, 1, 1:15, 1:30, 2:20 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 12:25, 1, 1.27, 1:30 P. M. Track also reached via Brooklyn "L" R. R.

ADMIRAL DEWEY LAUNCHED.

New Record for Speed in Shipbuilding Established on the First of a Fleet of Four.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The Admiral Dewey, the first of the four steamers being built by the Cramps for the American Mail Steamship Company, was launched at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, wife of the Superintending Engineer of the Cramp Company, christened the vessel with all due ceremony.

The Admiral Dewey is the first of four merchant steamers building at Cramps' Shipyard for the American Mail Steamship Company. These four vessels will be named for distinguished Admirals of the American Navy.

These ships are to be operated in the trade between Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and Jamaica, British West Indies. They will be operated by the Boston Fruit Company, and will furnish weekly mail service to West Indian ports as far as Jamaica.

Hitherto the fleet operated by the Boston Fruit Company has been composed of entirely British-built vessels, chartered for the trade. The new American ships will be of 2,000 tons register, and will be of the highest rating in their class. They will also be much faster than the chartered British ships, and are constructed for use as auxiliary cruisers.

The construction of the Admiral Dewey has been a case of record work even for Cramps' shipyard. She was launched from the same building slip that the battleship Alabama was launched on May 18. The keel of the Admiral Dewey was laid one week from the launching of the Alabama, so that the construction of her hull on the stocks has occupied two months and three weeks, an achievement of celerity in her construction hitherto unprecedented in the annals of American iron shipbuilding for a vessel of her size or anything approaching it.

The Boston Fruit Company arranged for the building of these ships during the Spanish war. It provided, among other things, for the delivery of the ships ready for service during the month of October, this year, basing that arrangement on its implicit confidence in the power of the United States to put an end to the war and restore the freedom of commerce with West Indian ports before that time.

The principal dimensions of the four ships are as follows: Length 280 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 25 feet; tonnage, 2,000; speed, 15 knots. They are twin screw ships, powered with vertical triple-expansion engines of the latest approved Cramp type. They are provided with ample passenger accommodations.

A Severe Case of Hiccoughs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Herman F. F. Schnelldruessler of 1,257 Milton Place is gradually hiccoughing his life away, and unless the attending physician, Dr. D. C. Adams, can succeed in striking some effective remedy, the minister cannot long survive the terrible strain. He was taken ill a couple of weeks ago with gastric trouble, which developed into the hiccoughs a week ago. They have now grown worse, and even continue while the patient sleeps.

Drowned Man Identified.

The body of the man found floating in the Harlem River with a stone tied about his waist, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, on Wednesday afternoon, was identified yesterday as John Joseph Kurle, a painter of 30 Orchard Street, Jersey City. The identification was made by Mary Kurle, the wife of the drowned man. She said that her husband had been missing from home about a week. [illegible]